

FBIS

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U.S. PEACE GROUP REPORTS SECRET NUCLEAR TEST

LD061928 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1823 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Report by TASS Correspondent Maksim Knyazkov]

[Excerpt] New York, 6 Sep (TASS) -- Ignoring the will of the peace-loving public, the Reagan administration has carried out another nuclear weapons test. This was announced by the U.S. antiwar organization "American Peace Test."

According to its evidence, the explosion, under the codename "Galveston" was carried out on this test site [as received] at 0909 local time on 4 September. Precisely at that moment local seismic stations registered a subterranean shock with a force of 3.5 percents of the Richter scale.

According to data in the possession of the organization, the explosion was carried out in a vertical shaft at section 19 of the test site, at the order of a research center in Los Alamos (New Mexico). This center is well known in the United States as one of the main suppliers for the Pentagon. Active work is carried out in its laboratories to perfect nuclear weapons and also to develop nuclear and nonnuclear space systems within the "star wars" program. To all intents, this is why the test was of a strictly secret nature and there was no official announcement about it.

The explosion is the 19th nuclear test in the United States since the Soviet Union introduced a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear weapons tests on 6 August 1985. It is significant that it was carried out the very day the second round of Soviet-U.S. talks on ending nuclear weapons tests started in Geneva. [passage omitted]

Bogachev Commentary

LD070810 Moscow TASS in English 0742 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 7 TASS -- By TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev:

Demonstrating disregard for the vital interests of the people living on this planet, the U.S. Administration has exploded yet another nuclear device at the testing range in Nevada, the U.S. anti-war organization American peace test reported.

Washington has gone ahead with the latest test at a time when the Soviet Union has refrained from any nuclear explosions for 13 months and when Moscow's decision to continue observing its unilateral test moratorium till January 1, 1987, has kindled hope for a long-awaited turn for the better in international relations.

As if mocking the Americans' common sense, the U.S. Administration claims that the only reliable route to disarmament is through a U.S. nuclear arms buildup.

If the propaganda-makers from Washington are to be believed, for the nuclear weapons to grow "obsolete", they should first be modernized and for them to become "impotent", the yields of the nuclear warheads on American missiles should be increased.

To follow the twisted logic of the politicoes from the Pentagon, the U.S. nuclear blasts are bringing nearer the day when it will be possible to end the testing of weapons of mass annihilation.

A ban on nuclear testing would be a very simple yet effective measure to bridle the arms race.

An agreement to stop testing can hurt the security interests of neither side.

The Soviet Union's large-scale and concrete proposals on ways of verifying a nuclear test ban, including on-site inspections, make it possible to solve also this problem.

The logic is simple: with no tests, there will be no upgrading of nuclear weapons of which both sides already have more than enough.

The side refusing to halt nuclear testing is demonstrating most visually its reluctance to agree to any accord to reduce the risk of outbreak of a nuclear war at all.

The present U.S. Administration's obstructionist posturing on the Soviet proposal for an end to nuclear explosions is showing distinctly the true meaning of the U.S. "disarmament concept".

During the 13 months after the Soviet Union announced its unilateral moratorium, Washington has responded with 19 nuclear blasts to worldwide public demands for an end to all nuclear testing.

The U.S. Administration has clearly been out to make the people put up with the arms race as something inevitable, but this is an unfeasible task.

The stakes are too great. The question is one of preserving the very life on earth.

This is why Washington's latest "no" cannot and should not be seen as the final answer.

Sooner or later, even the most reckless adventurers in the United States will have to reckon with the people's right to life and put the interests of mankind before the interests of the U.S. military-industrial complex.

U.S. CONTINUES NUCLEAR ARMS BUILDUP POLICY

Weinberger, Abrahamson Speeches

LDO61021 Moscow Television Service in russian 1445 GMT 5 Sep 86

[From "The World today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] Why is it that despite all the demands of the world public and the warnings of leading scientists, the thunderous road of nuclear explosions is continuing in Nevada?

From today's incoming reports it is graphically clear that, despite all the statements by certain representatives of Washington administration, the Nevada tests are by no means intended for checking on the reliability of the present U.S. nuclear arsenal, but for building it up and modernizing it. This is above all a matter of an attempt to get nuclear weapons into space to be used in star wars.

Incidentally, this was admitted in his most recent speech by General Abrahamson, director of the U.S. military space program. He said outright that the SDI program has already gone far beyond the framework of research and has entered the stage of practical development [razrabotka] and creation [sozdaniye] of space weaponry components.

The Pentagon has officially announced that during the next few days the launch of a Delta rocket is scheduled. It is to put two objects into orbit: One of them will be used as a target, and the second will perform the role of a killer satellite. What kind of a term is that -- a "killer satellite?" These are even the linguistic paradoxes that are being produced by the substitution of Washington's Star Wars strategy for the peaceful cooperation in space that is being proposed by our country.

Outlining this strategy, Weinberger, the Pentagon chief -- who incidentally was like Abrahamson, his general, speaking at the convention of the American Legion, one of the largest militarist organization in the United States -- emphasized in every possible way that the SDI could not even be the subject of any kind of talks and that it should be implemented energetically and ahead of schedule, so that it might be deployed as quickly as possible. Strength, Weinberger pontificated, is still the optimal principle making it possible to ensure security. There you have yet another example of the same old political thinking based on the principles of the stick and fisticuffs!

Weinberger Interview on MX, Talks

LD051544 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger came out with a statement which confirms that the course at [as received] the further build-up of the strategic nuclear arsenals and the implementation of the "star wars" programme remains the main contents of the present administration's policy.

In an interview to "DALLAS MORNING NEWS" he admitted that during the stay of the Reagan administration in power the United States "built up a great deal of its military might." "We haven't finished the job," the head of the military department emphasized, however. Specifically, he admitted "a great deal to worry about" the U.S. Administration has over what is believed to be insufficient accuracy and yield of U.S. inter-continental ballistic missiles. [sentence as received]

This is why it is "essential", Weinberger said, to deploy new MX nuclear missiles with greater accuracy and greater yield. He asserted that without the deployment of such missiles it would allegedly be impossible to create a "situation in which deep reductions in those missiles" could be made.

And he himself had immediately to admit that "this is the paradox again".

The Pentagon's chief spoke with unconcealed irritation about the recent decisions made by the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress. The amendments to the Pentagon's budget which prohibit the testing of anti-satellite weapons, which reduce appropriations for nuclear testing and the "star wars" programme, the amendments endorsed by the congressmen under the pressure of the country's public opinion, were described by him as "pieces of the Soviet agenda". Meanwhile, the head of the U.S. military department himself had to admit that "the Soviets want an arms reduction agreement." Yet, he tried to present the Soviet Union's determined striving for working out a treaty, containing truly radical measures in the sphere of disarmament, as a result of the military build-up now made by the Washington administration. But as the recent voting in the Congress showed, such absurd statements no longer convince anyone.

Actions Contradict Statements

LD041417 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 3 TASS -- The U.S. refusal to stop testing nuclear weapons does not at all tally with the American declarations of the desirability of an eventual ban on the these weapons and their removal from the arms arsenals of all the states, Valentin Falin says in th September 4 issue of the weekly NEW TIMES. But the course of developing new system and types of nuclear weapons fits perfectly the U.S. steps aimed at wrecking the mechanism of arms control assembled with so much efforts in the 1960s and 1970s. The refusal to join the Soviet moratorium, the subversion of the ABM Treaty, continued explosions in Nevada and the avowed intention to violate the SALT-I and SALT-II accords are all linkd of the same chain.

The stubborn attempts of the USA to involve the Soviet Union in a competition in the development of new weapon system, which are becoming costlier from one day to the next, also are a means of warfare. There was a time when the Americans called it the Cold War, although the philosophy behind it was little different from that of a shooting war. The idea was formulated in 1947 externally to increase enormously the burden on the USSR with a view to either destroying or gradually eroding the Soviet form of government. Today similar nonsense is being called the Stratetgic Defense Initiative.

The USSR does not reduce international relations to Soviet-American relations: The international community consists of almost 160 countries. Yet the condition and ebb and flow of Soviet-American relations directly affect many others, if only because American first-strike weapons are deployed in Western Europe and Asia and because U.S. military bases from a dense web in the old and new worlds. Hence when the weapons are being made deadlier and more sophisticated with the help of nuclear tests, the community as a whole is affected. New, more efficient weapons immediately detract from universal security and the process is growing worse. Military technology cannot be allowed to decide the future of mankind, Valentin Falin says.

Test Ban Resistance

LD072040 Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 7 TASS -- There is abundant evidence in American-Soviet relations that Moscow wants to stabilize the relationship, wants to deal, wants specifically an arms control agreement that will halt the gathering arms race in space.

On the other hand, there is the administration's determined resistance on all of these points, THE NEW YORK TIMES says today.

In announcing the first extension of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing, Mikhail Gorbachev argued that, in the absence of a positive American response, Moscow has every right to resume nuclear tests. But he emphasized that his purpose was to avoid being trapped in the dreary, futile action-reaction syndrome that has so long frustrated progress in arms control.

Expert observers believe that a test ban is perhaps the cleanest, most decisive way to terminate the further development of nuclear weapons, and then want to work for reductions from that point, with the negotiations freed from the constant pressure of technological innovations. There is no doubt among scientists that test-ban verification can be assured.

Washington's response to test ban proposals has been categorically negative, but the successive extensions of the Soviet ban have exposed the true nature of the Reagan policy. The administration first argued that it must go on testing because we still lag behind in missile modernization, despite an unprecedented military buildup over the past five years. When this ploy fell flat, it resorted to the theory that we must test in order to assure the reliability of the existing weapons stockpile.

This was an argument never heard before and, in the view of many experts, it is simply not true. The way you determine whether nuclear weapons will work is to take them apart, check and reassemble their mechanical, non-nuclear components. The properties of their mechanical, non-nuclear components. The properties of uranium and plutonium remain the same from year to year. Test firing is not necessary to assure the reliability of weapons. It is necessary only if the aim is to create new, more accurate, more sophisticated weapons. The administration has dropped its reliance on the verification issue as an obstacle to agreement, but new obstacles have been invented.

The real reasons for refusing a test ban are simple, the President is obsessed by the fantasy of "star wars," certain components of which, notably the x-ray laser, will require testing if the program is pursued, and administration advocates of war-fighting strategies want to go on building new and more sophisticated offensive weapons. Mr. Reagan is thus the first president to show no interest whatever in a cessation of nuclear testing. His road to "real agreements" runs through the uninterrupted building of more weapons as a means of providing America with a coercive edge in negotiation. Either he and his advisers fail to grasp the demonstrated futility and danger of that approach to arms control, or they reject a test ban because it inconveniently conflicts with their own visions of American power and dominance.

U.S. PREFERS 'MIRE' OF DISCUSSION TO ARMS AGREEMENT

LD0723239 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 7 Sep 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] They say we are living in the century of information. We are living in the nuclear era, in the era of scientific-technical revolution, but also in the century of information.

But any invention, from Promethean fire to the nuclear fire, has one side turned toward good and another one turned to evil. This applies also to the century of information. Sometimes it becomes a century of disinformation, and the biggest lie in this context is that on the intentions of the Soviet Union. It is possible to conjecture about them, and you try and prove it. Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense, the other day did conjecture when he was speaking at the congress of the American Legion Organization, which unites rightwing veterans. Weinberger said that beyond any doubt, there is a threat to the United States and that this threat is the Soviet Union.

Recently, this book, "Sovieticus", has been published in the United States. One must assume this to mean in translation from the Latin, the Soviet man, in scientific terms. In order to emphasize that one has to do with something out of the way, the title adds: American Ideas and Soviet Realities. The author, Stephan Cohen, sees a highly dangerous gulf between the former and the latter, between what the Americans think about the Soviet man and what he looks like in fact. The author writes about Sovietophobia -- that is, about hatred toward us -- which indeed determines the ideas the Americans have about us. He writes that this is a neglected disease; it is as if it had been in remission in the years of detente, but now there is again evidence of it, and even of an acute bout of it, which is particularly dangerous when foreign policy and issues of war and peace are concerned.

But now it has become a little more difficult to blacken the Soviet intentions, since our country, not only in words but also in reality, shows its concern over peace, and an example of this is the moratorium. The opponents to the latter have several divergent arguments. Well, in the past, their main bulwark, so to speak, was the question of verification [kontrol] -- that is, of ensuring that we would not dupe them continuing somewhere around the corner, on the sly, to take pleasure in nuclear explosions, whereas the Americans would have closed their ranges. Very little remains of this argument, because technical possibilities for carrying out inspection [proverka] as well as readiness on the part of the Soviet Union do exist.

Presently, the second bilateral meeting on nuclear tests is proceeding in Geneva. The meeting is a closed one, but from U.S. statements, Washington's position is to be seen as almost crystal-clear. In general, the United States is allegedly for the ban on nuclear weapon tests, only this should be sometime in the future. But, for the time being, they are for verifying [kontrol] limitation of the nuclear tests. Of course, this is a little bit better than unlimited freedom of tearing the ground by negations, but it is worse than full abstention from these explosions, and here the United States makes the good the enemy of the better. The U.S. side is sticking to the view that it is necessary to verify [kontrolirovat] the limitation of nuclear tests, but we consider it necessary to verify [kontrolirovat] the comprehensive prohibition of nuclear tests. Even the nonspecialist will easily admit that it is easier to verify [kontrolirovat] silence on the range than racket.

Presently, the United States has found a new method of checking inspection [proverka], the so-called cortex, and they are highly praising it as an achievement of technological thought. But it is not these achievements which are at issue here; the point is that negotiations on a new method, if they are to start, can draw much in length. For example, it was not that long ago that the President dispatched to the Congress a report with the following title: "About the Potential Directions of U.S.-Soviet Cooperation in the Development of Possibilities for Checking Inspection [proverka] Agreements on Arms Control." This tricky report says that much time will be necessary for determining technical details of calibration of tests.

Well, in the meantime, tests will go on, one must suppose. This is to say, Washington would prefer a mire of technical discussions in which it would be easy to drown several years, and during this time the United States would continue their tests.

U.S. 'STAR WARS' PROGRAM STEPS FORTHCOMING

LD052119 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 5 Sep 86

["Illusory Hopes of Apologists of 'Star Wars'" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow September 5 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

The U.S. Administration continues its vigorous efforts to deploy a large-scale space-based anti-missile defence which is absolutely unambiguously prohibited by the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems. At the same time the U.S. Administration comes out with propaganda statements that the United States is observing and will continue observing the terms of that treaty.

THE WASHINGTON POST points out that the U.S. "star wars" programme starts assuming concrete contours in facilities and systems, and not just in descriptions on paper. In the days ahead the Pentagon intends to test a space system for guiding a laser to target in near-earth space. A "killer satellite" and a target will be put into space. Director of the U.S. "star wars" programme Lieutenant-General James Abrahamson announced that the United States had concluded creating and testing the "miracle" ABM infra-red laser meant for the deployment in space.

A report that came from Tokyo says that the United States intends to involve Japan in the creation of the so-called system for intercepting tactical ballistic missiles. Washington also intends to make Israel, South Korea and European allies in NATO its accomplices in the violation of the 1972 treaty which prohibits transferring ABM systems or their components to other states or deploying them outside the national territories.

As the congressional discussion of the administration's request for the appropriation of over five billion dollars in the 1987 financial year for the preparations for "star wars" is drawing nearer, statements are made in Washington that the implementation by the United States of the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative" (SDI) would allegedly invigorate talks on arms control. Meanwhile unbiased experts on military affairs justifiably note that the main flaw in the U.S. "star wars" programme is that it precisely undermines the prospects of removing the threat of nuclear war, enhances distrust among countries, destabilises the military-strategic situation in the world.

American apologies of the militarisation of outer space see their task above all in enabling the biggest war industry monopolies of the United States to get huge profits from the SDI programme, to try exhaust the Soviet Union economically, weaken it politically and ensure military superiority for the United States. These calculations rest on the underestimation of the possibilities of the Soviet Union, of other socialist countries and on overestimating the United States potential.

No one will be able to intimidate socialist countries with the "star wars" programme or with other fantastic military projects.

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AA 8

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Absolutely illusory are Washington's hopes to compel the USSR to make extra military expenditures. If need be, the Soviet Union will promptly give an answer to the SDI, and it will not be what the USA expects it to be. This answer will devalue the "star wars" programme.

SECOND ROUND OF NUCLEAR, SPACE ARMS TALKS HELD

LDO70519 Moscow TASS in English 0511 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 7 TASS -- The second round of Soviet-U.S. expert consultations on nuclear and space arms took place here on September 5 and 6.

They were held in preparation for the forthcoming visit between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

The group of Soviet experts at the consultations was led by Ambassador Viktor Karpov, while the U.S. expert group was led by Ambassador Paul Nitze.

CDE DELEGATION MEETING WITH PUBLIC GROUP REPORTED

LDO42115 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Stockholm September 4 TASS -- A meeting between the USSR delegation to the Conference on Confidence and Security -Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and members of the Secretariat of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation was held here.

The representatives of that public organisation spoke highly of the efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries aimed at a successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference. They emphasized that peoples of Europe and the whole world expect from the conference positive results.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUND TABLE'

LD071946 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 7 Sep 86

["International Observers Round Table Program" with Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, international affairs journalist; Radomir Georgiyevich Bogdanov, deputy director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and Kim Antonovich Gerasimov, All-Union Radio commentator]

[Text] [Gerasimov] Hello, Comrades! So, the first week of autumn is drawing to a close. From the political point of view, I think it has been a highly active one. There were many events in various countries, on various continents, and some of them were tragic ones. Blood was shed in Soweto, the African suburb of Johannesburg; at least 40 people were killed in a single day. Blood was shed, too, on the battlefields of the Iran-Iraq war. It is difficult to state the number of dead. Many thousands are most likely to have died. These daily deaths in the black ghettos of South Africa and on the shores of the Persian Gulf, alas, have become customary, though are no less terrible for that.

The same can be said for the consequences of catastrophes and natural disasters. Unfortunately, there have not been few of these, either, in the past week. There were terrorist actions; a civilian aircraft was hijacked. Preparations were under way at full speed during the week for the next nuclear explosion at the nuclear testing ground in Nevada. There also were, of course, various talks, visits, and exchange of message.

I would like here, however, to draw attention first and foremost to two events of the past week which have one important feature in common: I want to say that the start of the week was dominated by public manifestations in various countries in connection with Peace Day, which fell on 1 September, and with the trade union day of actions for peace. The manifestations were indeed on a mass scale, and even for this peace. The manifestations were indeed on a mass scale, and even for this reason alone, they merit mention. The end of the week was dominated by the end of the Eighth Conference of Leader of the Nonaligned States, who had gathered in the Zimbabwean capital of Harare. The chief topic of the conference was that of international security in the nuclear age, which -- as the French newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, for example, and many other European and U.S. newspaper commented -- eclipsed other topical themes, even that of the colossal indebtedness of the developing states, which amounts to almost a trillion dollars. Words of support for the latest Soviet peace initiatives resounded vigorously at the conference.

With regard to last week, all the same, one could go through the events one by one as they happened. I would like, however, to stress precisely what did not happen this week, nor, incidentally, in many other preceding weeks, either: Namely, there were no nuclear explosions at Soviet nuclear testing grounds.

[Shishlin] This, however, is truly a significant silence, of course, and a very important one. One should, by the way, take into consideration the fact that the decision to extend the Soviet unilateral moratorium for the fourth time was itself, indeed, no easy one; for many people not only in our country but also abroad, are asking themselves how long patience can be tried, how firmly the Soviet Union will adhere to this decision, under conditions when its example of good will remains without response from the United States. All sorts of opinions and guesses are being aired on the subjects as to who will win and who will lose, although, of course, the categories of winning and losing are wholly inappropriate here.

I think it would be correct to say that with the extension of the Soviet unilateral moratorium, the struggle to ban nuclear tests and to overcome the arms race has entered a new, very important, and vital stage.

But, we are at the beginning of that stage: One should not simplify the picture of events. For we all, probably, took note of the fact that, for instance, following Mikhail Gorbachev's appearance on Soviet television, voices expressing support for accord with and understanding for this Soviet action were audible in Western Europe and in the United States, as well. Later, however, these expressions -- as concerns government circles in the Western European states, and U.S. official circles -- began to be overlaid with phrases such as the following: There is nothing to worry about, there is no need to hurry. After all, this problem is just one of many, and nuclear weapons are, in the final analysis, a phenomenon to which mankind has become reconciled for over 4 decades already. There is to be a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting -- they said -- this is scheduled to take place, it is expected, and this meeting will sort out everything, will discuss everything, and will put everything into place. This in itself, of course, strikes a false note: for the legacy to be handed on to the forthcoming year by 1986, declared by the United Nations as Peace Year, will essentially be determined now, in the autumn months.

[Bogdanov] I took note of one point in your analysis, Nikolay Vladimirovich, which seemed to me to be very significant for understanding what is happening. You said that the moratorium and its extension for the fourth time now should be regarded as a process, as a struggle thrust upon the United States by the Soviet Union, I stress, a struggle thrust upon it by the Soviet Union. This is very significant because, indeed, none of us falls into the category of day-dreamers, and none of us expected the United States to react immediately equally positively and declare a moratorium on its own part. I think that when the decision on declaring a moratorium was taken, it was from the very start actually regarded as an action which, in the first place, would show how one should behave under the new conditions, at the new stage of the nuclear space age; and, in the second place, as an action which, if you like, mobilizes public opinion and draws attention to the major part of what you mentioned, that the nuclear threat remains the chief thing.

I would also like to subscribe to what you were saying about the influence, so to speak, of the U.S. public, upon what is happening with the moratorium. On 2 September this year, if I am not mistaken, THE NEW YORK TIMES published a very interesting article by the well-known journalist Michael Gordon. This article analyzes the conduct of U.S. presidents following their election to the White House. It turns out that practically all the U.S. presidents who got to the White House with the knowledge that they possess such a terrible weapon were always struggling with the temptation, so to speak, of responding to all events taking place in the world -- especially those which they consider to be hostile to the United States -- by the use of nuclear weapons. This article made a pretty big impression upon me, I can tell you.

I would like to draw attention to the latest U.S. Administration we are dealing with, the Reagan administration. Outwardly, this administration has so far, apparently, threatened no one publicly with the use of nuclear weapons, if I am not mistaken, Nikolay Vladimirovich...

[Shishlin, interrupting] No, in fact, it has not.

[Bogdanov] In contrast, for example to the Carter administration, and other administrations.

It seems to me, though, that they are doing real things in the sphere of nuclear policy which are in some degree even more dangerous than simple threats. For example, the continuation of nuclear explosions: Wherein does the essence of this problem lie, in fact? What are we worried about, and why do we so persistently propose that nuclear tests should be stopped? I would compare this to a nuclear dragon, which has teeth stuffed full of atoms, and these teeth are continually being polished, sharpened, and improved. This is what is happening with nuclear tests; weapons systems are being developed [sozdavatsy] which let some people think they can wage a nuclear war, and win it.

[Gerasimov] But their arguments are somewhat different, as I understand it: They believe that it is we who are trying to foist this method of explanation, as it were, on them, do you not think so? For every one of our arguments they have an argument of their own.

[Shishlin] Well, I think that on this occasion, they look fairly bare of arguments. Well, you know what their system of arguments is at the moment: First of all, they declare that the Soviet position is pure propaganda, and second, that the Soviet Union has forged ahead in perfecting nuclear warheads. That is in the context of the fact that the United States has for a long time been the unfailing record holder and leader in terms of quantity of nuclear tests not just by comparison with the Soviet Union, but even if one is to take the sum total of nuclear tests, of other nuclear powers as well. Then they declare -- and they do so haughtily and without any particular details whatsoever -- that stopping nuclear tests does not meet the security interests of the United States and of U.S. allies. In his latest speech, in Cincinnati, the U.S. secretary for defense -- who, I think, has one merit in the fact that he often says what the administration is actually thinking -- says that nuclear tests are essential, both for the implementation of the SDI plans and for a breakthrough to military superiority over the Soviet Union. And, naturally, they will deal with military superiority in the most noble manner, but who is to believe this? In this sense Radomir Georgiyevich is absolutely right that, of course, this problem of nuclear tests, per se, really is a problem of the continuation of the arms race, the build-up of these arms, and this is a problem which entails the potential of a destabilization of the military-strategic balance which has taken shape now and is being maintained fairly firmly.

[Gerasimov] It seems to me, Nikolay Vladimirovich, that there is some sense in reminding our listeners of the comparative statistics of nuclear tests: the poor and simple-minded United States, which the sly Soviets have allegedly twisted round their little finger, has so far carried out more nuclear blasts than all the other nuclear powers put together, namely over 800. This is one-third more than us. If one is to take the most recent years, then in 1984, our country and the United States carried out an approximately equal number of nuclear blasts. But in 1985, the highly moral United States exploded about 20 nuclear devices, while the wily Soviet Union exploded only 9, and that is before it announced its unilateral moratorium. All in all, after our moratorium, the United States has exploded almost 20 nuclear devices. What are the given statistics evidence of? From the viewpoint of the Washington specialists in searching out counterarguments, only of, it seems to me, the Soviet Union's insidious striving to put the United States into an uncomfortable position.

[Shishlin] I would like to draw your attention to yet another thing: That, per se, the issue of stopping nuclear tests does not concern only the Soviet Union and only the United States, and not only the nuclear powers.

You were quite right to say at the beginning and to draw attention to the fact that in Harare, at the conference of nonaligned states, particular emphasis was put precisely on the problem of international security. And yet, this group of countries has such strident problems!

[Bogdanov] Yes, South Africa, and debts, and many other problems, of course...

[Shishlin, interrupting] And nevertheless, they really have put the problem of curtailing the arms race and ending nuclear tests as such, at the top.

[Bogdanov] Finally, a key idea has penetrated the consciousness: that without the presence of international security -- and present international security signifies security for all without detriment to the security of any country -- all the other problems acquire, I would say, a theoretical aspect: They are unsolvable without the presence of this main condition. Perhaps this new idea, this new idea which was heard in Harare, I think, is very important. And, I would say that this group of nonaligned countries, to some extent, in their comprehension of the situation, is overtaking very many so-called civilized and advanced capitalist countries...

[Shishlin, interrupting] That is very interesting.

[Gerasimov] Yes, the bankruptcy of the arguments of the opponent of stopping nuclear tests is obvious to any unprejudiced and fairly informed person. But that is the point, that in the United States and other Western countries there is a mass of people who are indeed not sufficiently informed, who often are not informed at all. Our listeners probably remember the scenes shown on the "Vremya" program of a poll of the U.S. subway passengers. Did they know -- people asked -- that the Soviet Union has not been carrying out nuclear tests for over a year. Most answers were simply astonishing: I do not know; I have not heard; really?; and so on. It is really possible that there can be such ignorance? After all, we ourselves, in conversations with our listeners and our readers, often work with data taken from U.S. newspapers such as THE NEW YORK TIMES, THE WASHINGTON POST and others. The orientation of these newspapers, in their activity as a whole, is of course anti-Soviet and anticommunist, but they also report many really interesting facts. By the methods of brutal natural selection, as well as purposeful selection, in the United States they train reporters to be capable of penetrating the smallest keyhole and obtaining literally any information. So that, in general, the U.S. mass information media, however they may have regarded it, have nevertheless reported the Soviet moratorium, and nonetheless there is a staggering lack of information and ignorance. And where, one may ask? In the society whose apologists are literally bursting with pride for the Americans who allegedly enjoy absolute freedom in information. But, Radomir Georgiyevich, as someone who knows the realities of United States' domestic political life well, what can you say on this subject?

[Bogdanov] The United States does not live only in Washington or only in New York; I would say not much of it lives there. All in all, the U.S. political elite there, according to the calculations of U.S. political scientists themselves, numbers all in all something between 5,000 and 7,000 people, while the rest of the United States, the millions, live in the so-called backwoods. That is where all begins. Have we ever presented to our reader the broad picture of what goes on in the provincial U.S. press that appears for these millions of Americans?

Allow me to tell our radio listeners the following, I think, interesting example. Recently I had the opportunity to meet one American woman -- a very respectable professor, a doctor, a psychiatrist, with a very big reputation in the United States -- a respectable woman of about 75 years of age, who, regularly, at the head of a group of women demonstrators, protests against the nuclear blasts on the Nevada test site. She recently was arrested during another protest, and was taken to a courtroom. She tells me that when the judge interrogated her, the floor of the building was rocking because another nuclear blast was taking place. The judge sentenced her to 20 days imprisonment and a fine of several thousand dollars. And she says: Mr Judge, how is it that you are sentencing me when the Russian have stopped their nuclear tests? The judge was so amazed, she says, that he dropped his gavel. [laughter in background] He said, how do you know that the Russians have stopped their nuclear tests. She says, how is that, how come? Our newspaper have written about it. And he says, I only read my Nevada newspapers, and I only watch my television. When they took her to prison, she ended up in the women's section. The female warden said: Ma'am, you are so respectable, so famous, why do you get involved with these people. She says: Listen, they have stopped their tests. She was similarly amazed and said: No, don't you go doing any propaganda in prison, that could never happen. I think that that is a sufficiently eloquent example of what really happens with the Americans' level of information.

[Shishlin] And then, Radomir Georgiyevich, there is also the following matter which, by the way, is customary for the U.S. mass media: An event takes place such as the extension of the Soviet moratorium. This, by the way, is evident in the work of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Center here. Whereas the representatives of other newspapers and of television and radio are continuing to sustain the liveliest interest in what the Soviet Union is doing and how it is seeking to advance its initiative, U.S. journalists are displaying a complete lack of interest in this.

That is one matter. The second is that they are attempting to divert attention to other topics. If you now open any U.S. newspaper, you will see that in the first columns, the issues of ending nuclear tests will not be there at all. You will find all kinds of things there: threats to Libya, condemnation with regard to the terrorist activity of Libya. You will find discussions about contacts between Soviet and U.S. experts, and the impression will be formed that some kind of new, good process is starting and gathering force in Soviet-U.S. relations: But this sore spot will be avoided.

[Gerasimov] It is also a deliberate example of the way, well, disinformation is organized. I would like to stress that any, literally any, political action by the United States is accompanied by intentional disinformation, which distinguishes itself both by its extent and, very often -- excuse me if I express myself improperly -- by its blatant shamelessness. We can see this now in the example of Libya. You made mention of this, Nikolay Vladimirovich. Let us say, the majority of Americans are convinced, as public opinion polls show, of Libya's guilt in the organization of international terrorist actions everywhere, everywhere in the world. Although the U.S. Administration itself possesses no facts whatever confirmed the accusations made with respect to Libya, this administration itself can not bring itself to admit this. Well, whether it admits this or not, nevertheless, the chauvinist mood is meanwhile being whipped up in the country to the necessary level. The trip by Vernon Walters to Western Europe is also being used for the purpose of fanning such a situation.

Last week, the United States permanent representative to the United Nations travelled around the countries of Western Europe, seeking to convince their leaders to extend sanctions against Libya. Well, all this was very reminiscent of his trip around these countries in April. Following this visit, you will probably recall, was the U.S. bombing of Tripoli and Benghazi. At that time, the West European public, by and large, sharply condemned the actions by the United States. And now, in conversations with Walters, the West European leaders have been listening to Walters -- as many European and U.S. newspapers have been writing -- with great skepticism.

It is therefore a great temptation to say now that Walters has returned from Europe empty-handed. Well, of course this may be the case if one bears in mind the specific promises to the Europeans about sanctions against Libya. But after all, his trip, like the wholly military-political operation against Libya by and large had as its aim also (and perhaps) in the first instance, the aim of rousing U.S. and world public opinion against Libya and thus to sharpen the situation in the region in question and distract the people's attention above all from the Soviet peace initiatives. I feel one should not underestimate the capabilities of the U.S. propaganda machine in this sphere, alas!

[Bogdanov] I think that your last comment is of very great importance. For the thing is that this administration, this Republican administration, has in its ranks a whole group of masters in the manipulation of public opinion and the manipulation of truth, if you like. I think that we should always ask ourselves the question: When the Libyan problem arises, what is really behind all this? What, so to speak, is the administration's strategic plan? Well, the first strike against Libya was accompanied by the Congress having its arms twisted over pushing through the military budget...

[Shishlin interrupting] And, aside from that, Radomir Georgiyevich, you will remember that this strike against Libya led to the meeting between the Soviet foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state being postponed...

[Bogdanov, interrupting] Yes, yes, yes, yes, yes...

[Shishlin, interrupting] And many hopes were dashed then.

[Bogdanov] Whenever any kind of prospects in Soviet-U.S. relations begin to take shape, there are always forces in the U.S. political elite -- and these forces are either of the majority or the forces of the minority, in fact this is of no importance -- that are always to be found at the very forefront of anti-Sovietism and always create situations which, of course, in the final analysis, inflict colossal damage to progress along the path of normalizing Soviet-U.S. relations.

[Shishlin] In general, one must admit, all the same, that because we were just now speaking about autumn, then autumn 1986 -- as far as it appears from its very outset -- has nevertheless received a very serious boost from those months that have already passed.

[Bogdanov] Yes, yes.

[Shishlin] From these 8 months. This of course is more than time for meditation and more than time for consideration: It has of course been a time of activity.

For this reason, the busy diplomatic calendar, as far as it looks at the start of September, I think, enables one nevertheless to say that certain prerequisites, certain fundamental elements do exist for striving with more confidence for a change for the better in the development of international relations. In any case, one thing is apparent, that is that the dialogue today on the cardinal problems of ending nuclear tests and on resolving other problems related to the limitation and curtailment of the arms race is becoming a universal dialogue.

[Bogdanov] And this, perhaps, is the most important thing taking place this autumn. I would like to remind you that in Paris in September last year, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev put forward the idea of thinking in a new way. Now, all that has taken place until the present day has amounted to the fleshing out of this idea with a specific content. All the same, I agree with Nikolay Vladimirovich that there are complete grounds for optimism. And you know, this autumn, although I never belonged to that class of rosy optimists especially where the United States was concerned, I am certain that the world really is more varied than U.S. policy alone, and in this varied world of ours there are very many positive processes that are fusing together into a single current and perhaps, are also determining the way our world looks and what is happening in it today.

[Gerasimov] Well, summing up our meeting today, I once again would like to turn to the symbol of the silence in the Soviet nuclear test sites. Behind this silence is the very active, tireless struggle of our country in alliance with the fraternal countries of the socialist community for peace on earth. This struggle is a truly an obstinate, hard, and difficult one, but the Soviet Union is ready to undertake it and will undertake it because the happiness of our people and peace on earth, the existence of the human race, is at stake.

Our conversation is finished, comrades. All the best.

LEGASOV INTERVIEWED ON IAEA CHERNOBYL FORUM

PM051429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Interview with Academician V.A. Legasov by PRAVDA correspondent V. Gubarev: "In the Light of Chernobyl" -- date, place of interview not stated; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The group of scientists and specialists who took part in the IAEA experts' conference has returned from Vienna. PRAVDA correspondent V. Gubarev asked Academician V.A. Legasov, leader of the delegation, to tell us about this conference.

[Gubarev] Judging from reports in the Soviet and Foreign press, it was a hectic week in Vienna?

[Legasov] The discussion was about the accident at the Chernobyl AES and its consequences. More than 500 experts from 45 countries were present in Vienna, among them major specialists in the energy sphere. Some 200 journalists from leading newspapers and journals covered the conference, and press conferences were held twice daily. And although our meeting in Vienna was by way of preparation for the conference which is to be held at the end of September, where important documents on safety in the nuclear power industry will be signed, nonetheless there was unusually great interest in the experts' work. [paragraph continues]

The Soviet Union presented to the international community detailed information about the accident at the Chernobyl AES.

[Gubarev] Was our country the initiator of the Vienna meeting?

[Legasov] Yes, of course. The accident at the Chernobyl station was a major disaster for our people. People were killed and there was great material and moral damage. Many scientific and economic institutions and enterprises were forced to change the nature of their work, switching over entirely to the elimination of the accident's consequences. People are having to work in a complex radiation situation. At the same time the accident at the fourth unit stepped up the debate both in our country and throughout the world on the expediency of the continued use of nuclear power. How should we proceed? How should we assess what happened? These questions are being posed by many people in different countries. And their evaluations of what happened differ. The Soviet Government instructed the group of experts to present to the IAEA complete, reliable information based on the conclusions of the government commission on the causes of the accident and the research, measurements, calculations, and observations carried out in connection with the event which took place.

[Gubarev] As is well known, you are a member of the government commission and were in Chernobyl from the very day of the accident...

[Legasov] The expert group includes many specialists who, together with their colleagues, have been engaged throughout the past months in drawing up and implementing accident prevention measures. The experts tried to select those data which are most useful for collective examination, reliable, repeatedly checked figures and results from those measurements it has been possible to carry out in a relatively complex situation. But that is only the beginning. The tremendous work of more detailed soundings of the damaged fourth unit, the study of the characteristics of the migration of radionuclei in various spheres -- all this is still at the development stage. Much experimental material has been and is being accumulated. The results set forth in Vienna were those for which the methods by which they were obtained are not called into question by specialists and those figures which have been established sufficiently reliably.

[Gubarev] I wish to quote certain remarks by Western newspapers. "Austrian experts, like other specialists, were surprised at the extensive Soviet figures and materials," VOLKSTIMME wrote. London's FINANCIAL TIMES noted: "Western officials are assessing highly the sincerity of the Soviet experts who for their part expressed deep satisfaction with the results of the meeting." American special envoy Richard Kennedy said: "We have got practically everything we came for, and have perhaps heard more than we expected to."

[Legasov] We were counting on a frank discussion, and that is why we made available to our colleagues all the experience so far acquired. We were prepared for critical and constructive discussions of our plans for increasing the reliability of AES's. It is important, in general discussions, to reveal the common factors behind accidents which have happened in different countries at nuclear power stations and in other technological systems, so as to find joint recommendations for the most effective means of reducing the risk of accidents happening.

As regards the quality of the information submitted to the IAEA, I can say that the USSR's most important and authoritative organizations took part in preparing the report.

They included the I.V. Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy, the V.G. Khlopin Radium Institute, the Ministry of Health, the State Committee for Hydrometeorology, the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy, the Ministry of Defense, and many institutions of the USSR Academy of Sciences and other departments.

[Gubarev] Another quotation, from LE MONDE: "Apart from the examination of purely scientific problems and the analysis of the causes and consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES, the meeting laid firm foundations for broad international cooperation in the sphere of nuclear power, which is extremely necessary in present conditions." Do you share that view?

[Legasov] Specialists know that in recent years there have been several accidents in the world with an unusually high level of human and material losses. These accidents do not have much to do with the type of technology, but they have a great deal to do with the unit capacity of the nuclear power station, chemical reactor, or gas reservoir which is in the operator's control. The damage also depends on the locality and density of siting of potentially dangerous facilities. But even an accident with such grave consequences as that at Chernobyl should not reverse the technological development of civilization or make us renounce the peaceful use of nuclear sources, since that renunciation would have even graver consequences for people. But the further development of nuclear power requires an improved level of safety and the stepping up of international cooperation so as to use the highest standards available, as well as a critical attitude toward technological systems or components which have not been reliably resolved.

The main cause, as happened at Chernobyl, is defects in the interaction between people and machinery. Every time, it is indeed a problem of interaction, because optimally, machine and man should help each other when there are accidental failures. And help each other automatically!

[Gubarev] Is this problem analyzed in the report submitted to the IAEA?

[Legasov] Of course, because the accident at the fourth unit was the result above all of the grossest errors by the personnel servicing it. But that is only one cause, an important one, but not the only one. The report analyzes every stage of the work on that day and gives a chronology of the development of the accident. An analysis is carried out of the process of the accident's development using a mathematical model, and after that all the causes of the accident are examined... Every stage of the work to eliminate the consequences of the accident and monitor the radioactive contamination of the environment and the health of the population is shown. The report gives recommendations for increasing safety in the nuclear power industry and defines its avenues of development.

[Gubarev] The discussions lasted a week. What is the main conclusion?

[Legasov] All the actions of Soviet organizations and specialists in eliminating the consequences of the Chernobyl accident were deemed correct, and the international community approved them. The additional safety measures which we proposed for nuclear reactors were assessed as correct. Specialists from various countries made many useful proposals.

It was not easy for us in Vienna, because we were sharing not the results of the meeting with Halley's Comet, but information on the causes and consequences of an event which had a grievous effect on our fellow citizens and disturbed many people in the world.

Nuclear technology, by virtue of the public's special attitude to it, should be the leader in the resolution of safety problems. The Chernobyl tragedy is making us invest many new efforts in improving AES safety standards. The discussions held at the IAEA were useful. And we would like to develop such contacts in the future.

Joint work on a worldwide scale is today absolutely essential. But any safety will be pointless unless the greatest danger is eliminated -- the possibility of the destruction of facilities not accidentally, but deliberately in the course of a nuclear conflict. That is why the Soviet Union, having proposed a system for the safe development of nuclear power, has imposed a moratorium on nuclear explosions and proposes embarking on nuclear arms reduction.

U.S. REACTION TO GATT APPLICATION EXAMINED

LD061013 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 5 Sep 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] A special meeting is opening in Lisbon today with the participation of representatives of the foreign trade departments of the United States, Japan, Canada and the EEC. Preparations are under way for the next round of talks between GATT participants (due to be held on 15 September). I would remind you that at present 92 states, including some socialist countries, are GATT participants.

A few days ago the Soviet Union also applied to take part in the next round of these talks, which is due to be held in the Uruguayan town of Punta del Este. However, I have already seen a report that there has been a negative attitude to our application in Washington. The U.S. monopolies, whose interests are protected by the Washington administration, would plainly like to keep intact their command positions in world markets, where they also attempt to act from a position of strength, imposing their own terms on other countries.

KUBRIN: DANILOFF USED TO DISTRACT FROM ARMS ISSUES

LD071818 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; commentary by political observer Igor Kubrin]

[Text] A diversionary maneuver from Washington -- a commentary by political observer Igor Kudrin:

Hello Comrades! A few days ago you could have read in our press that the KGB bodies had arrested Nicholas Daniloff, a correspondent of the U.S. magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT in Moscow, while he was receiving secret material. In strict accordance with Soviet law and the norms of international law, an investigation is now being conducted. I would like to inform you that today, 7 September, Daniloff was officially charged with committing a crime.

The correspondent of the influential weekly is far from the first U.S. citizen to be caught in unseemly acts. In the past, the espionage activities of Stombaugh, from the staff of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, was exposed and proved by documentation. Stombaugh was expelled from the Soviet Union, while the traitor Tolkachev who was involved in his case, was sentenced to death. U.S. citizens Sellers, Seitz and several others had to make an early departure from our country. All of them, like Daniloff, were caught red-handed while holding conspiratorial meetings with agents of the U.S. intelligence.

And so there have been cases similar to that of the journalist from the influential weekly. However, it is probably difficult to recall the U.S. mass media raising such a heart-rending cry as this time. What is up? Why has the incident with journalist Daniloff, which is in essence a criminal offense, suddenly brought forth such a brouhaha in the press and on radio and television? Why have high-ranking political figures started speaking about his case all at once, as it were?

I will settle on the example of Pentagon chief Weinberger, who grieved over Daniloff's arrest, saying that it is very difficult to do business with the Soviet Union. In short, they have turned the incident into an invented pretext for fanning up more anti-Soviet hysteria which is profitable only to the supporters of a hard line concerning the USSR. But can one really make relations between two great powers dependent on propaganda campaigns which pursue short-term political considerations? Of course not. Ignoring the facts proving the hostile nature of the activities of their colleague, the U.S. journalists from the newspapers which consider themselves as weighty, and from those somewhat smaller, are not only trying to protect one of their own, but also to influence public opinion in the United States and in other Western Countries.

Daniloff is presented as some kind of naive and innocent victim of the caprice of the Soviet authorities, who supposedly want to make him a pawn in a political game with the west. The Western press is littered with provocative headlines. In expansive articles, readers are told cock-and-bull stories about how difficult and, most important, how dangerous it is for Western journalists to work in Moscow. All this is ridiculous slander, and the overwhelming majority of foreign journalists accredited in our capital work honestly and are doing a great and useful job, making their contribution to mutual understanding and trust between peoples. But as far as Daniloff is concerned, we can simply see for ourselves once again that the press pass does not always fall into clean hands.

In conclusion, I would like to say that the investigation into the case of the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT magazine correspondent continues. It will come to a final conclusion on the measure of Nicholas Daniloff's responsibility before the Soviet law.

'Trite Case of Espionage'

LD071321 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1210 GMT 7 Sep 86

["'A Distracting Maneuver' That Will Hardly Work" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Sep (TASS) -- TASS observer Petr Lidin writes:

Often when they in the United States attempt to divert public attention from something really important but which the U.S. authorities would prefer to cover up, one and the same simple tactical device is used -- namely, the media catch up any "sensation" of local importance and try to present it as the "main news of the day."

This is just what happened recently when international public opinion had ardently supported the Soviet Union's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium yet again and demanded that the U.S. Administration follow this example. As a "distracting subject" in which the main matters that are now truly worrying everyone could be "drowned," bourgeois propaganda has seized upon a trite case of espionage of which a certain Daniloff, former correspondent of the U.S. journal U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT in the USSR, is guilty.

Having been caught red-handed carrying out an intelligence action, he has almost become the "hero of the day" thanks to bourgeois propaganda. Reports are coming in of protests in his defense, rivers of tears being shed over the alleged "injustice" or "strictness" of the Soviet authorities, and interviews being published with his relatives who talk about how good a family man he is, etc. But it is merely a case of an ordinary and, evidently, not very important spy who has been caught and completely exposed by the materials confiscated from him.

In short, it is an extremely clear-cut case, about which, frankly speaking, it would be more decent of the U.S. side to simply remain silent. However, a sensation is needed right away. It is simply essential to distract public opinion at whatever cost from the new Soviet initiative -- the extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapons tests until 1 January 1987 -- and from facts that truly are arousing indignation among the world public -- namely, the continuation of U.S. nuclear explosions in Nevada.

As is known, the antiwar organization "American Peace Test" has reported that the United States carried out another nuclear test on 4 September, the 19th since the announcement of the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium. And this is why the unfortunate spy Daniloff became necessary -- to attempt to distract attention from the explosion in Nevada. But this will hardly succeed.

'Rejoinder' on U.S. 'Threats'

PM071623 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[V. Menshikov "Rejoinder": "If the Cap Fits"]

[Text] Surely no one would venture to wrest the Champion's laurels for organized and "unorganized" crime from the power across the ocean. There is thieving and robbery of every kind, right down to the theft of its own and other states' secrets. Watergate, for example, is well established as an American criminal and political "classic." The CIA, with its "cloak and dagger knights," is up among the leaders and record-holders in this criminal pursuit. Its "heroes" even become Hollywood movie stars. And that is greatly to the liking of their Washington patrons, right up to the State Department and the White House.

Of course, they only applaud their secret agents until such time as they are caught red-handed. Even quite recently Washington would bashfully disown CIA agents who fouled up. But times have changed, and so has the tune. Nowadays, when the CIA's "invisible" servitors are hauled into the open -- as happened, for example, when the American spy N. Daniloff was exposed in the USSR (as is well known, he has been arrested by Soviet security organs, and his case is being investigated) -- a frantic press ballyhoo is raised on the Potomac. Without a blush they immediately point the finger at the East: There, they say, that's where the evil lies!

Even the top levels of the State Department, right up to the office of Mr Shultz, its head, are not squeamish about joining this farcical chorus. They don't just burn with "righteous anger" but even drop transparent hints about possible sanctions against Moscow -- for example, threatening to break off [sorvat] important USSR-U.S. diplomatic meetings.

The failed agent's backers clearly have an acute need to divert world public attention from both the peace-loving Soviet initiatives and Washington's policy aimed at pulling off the real "robbery of the century": stealing from mankind the emergent hope of a world without nuclear weapons and suicidal war. So they are running themselves ragged across the ocean in propaganda shrieking to the accompaniment of yet another nuclear explosion at the Nevada test site.

COVERAGE OF TALYZIN DELEGATION TO BEIJING

Seen Off by Yeltsin

LD070921 Moscow TASS in English 0844 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 7 TASS -- Nikolay Talyzin, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, today left Moscow for Beijing on an official visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Flying with him were also USSR Minister [of Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry] Mikhail Busygin, Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for External Economic Relations, and senior officials from a number of their ministries and departments.

Nikolay Talyzin was seen off at the airport by Boris Yeltsin, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU, and other officials. The seeing-off party included Li Zewang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the USSR.

Arrival in Beijing

LD080533 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0512 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, 8 Sep (TASS) -- N. V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers arrived in Beijing today for an official visit at the invitation of the Government of the Chinese People's Republic. He is accompanied by leading workers of a number of ministries and departments.

The Soviet guest was met at the airport by Yao Vilin, member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPC, vice premier of the State Council of the PRC, and other official persons.

On his arrival, N. V. Talyzin gave a statement to the press, which says that cooperation between the USSR and PRC is in the interest of both countries, and in the interests of peace and socialism. He recalled that M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted in his recent speech in Vladivostok that history had given the Soviet and Chinese peoples an extremely responsible mission. Much international development depends on the two largest socialist states.

LI PENG VISITS SOVIET PAVILION AT BEIJING FIAR

LD061330 Moscow TASS in English 2023 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Excepts] Beijing, September 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Grigoriy Arslanov reports.

An international book fair has opened in the exhibition complex in Beijing today. On view at the exhibition are products of more than a thousand book printing firms and companies in 30 countries and regions of the world. [passage omitted] Li Peng, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, vice premier of the PRC State Council, who attended the opening ceremony of the fair, visited the Soviet pavilion and familiarized himself with its exhibits.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON JAPAN PARLIAMENTARIAN VISIT

Received by Demichev

LD051357 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1334 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 5 Sep (TASS) -- Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today received Yoshio Sakaurauchi, chairman of the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Association of the Japanese Parliament. Petr Demichev emphasized the great importance of the USSR decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. The visitor's attention was also drawn to the proposals put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev for improving the situation and developing cooperation in the Asian-Pacific region. Yoshio Sakaurauchi said that the statements by the Soviet leader, in particular his speech in Vladivostok, had been received with satisfaction in Japan. During the conversation, questions of Soviet-Japanese relations were discussed, as well as certain international problems of mutual interest.

Sakaurauchi Gives Interview

LD052213 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 5 TASS -- The proposals on improving the situation in the Asian and Pacific region put forth by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Vladivostok, can help stabilize the situation and strengthen security in this area, said Yoshio Sakaurauchi, a former Japanese foreign minister and chairman of the parliamentary Japanese-Soviet Friendship Association. In his interview with TASS reporter Gennadiy Gavrilenko before his departure from the Soviet Union where he stayed as a guest of the USSR parliamentary group, Y. Sakaurauchi emphasized that the Soviet leader had set forward his proposals very timely. This year, he said, an important date will be marked in Soviet-Japanese relations in October. It will be 30 years since the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The proposals by the Soviet leader have created a possibility for continuing the dialogue on problems of stabilizing the situation and strengthening peace in Asia. Y. Sakaurauchi favourably assessed the Soviet decision on extending the unilateral nuclear tests moratorium. Speaking of the prospects for developing Soviet-Japanese relations, the Japanese guest noted that a noticeable change had taken place in them this year. In this context Y. Sakaurauchi mentioned a meeting of the Soviet and Japanese foreign ministers, planned industrial exhibitions of the two countries in Tokyo and Moscow, a coming round table meeting in December, a planned Soviet-Japanese seminar on science and technology and other events aimed at developing bilateral relations. All these, Y. Sakaurauchi said, show the broadening of an exchange and contacts in various spheres. Y. Sakaurauchi specially pointed to possibilities for developing economic relations, mentioning that Mikhail Gorbachev had spoken in detail of this in Vladivostok. He said that prospects for their development at the government and non-government levels had been discussed in Japan.

In conclusion Y. Sakaurauchi expressed satisfaction with his present Soviet visit. He said that he had been to the Soviet Union many times and added that he was glad to point out that this time he found out again that the Soviet people lived better than during his previous visit.

Departs for Home

LD052216 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1703 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 5 Sep (TASS) -- Chairman of the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Association of the Japanese Diet, Yoshio Sakarukchi, departed from the Soviet Union today. He was present in the USSR as a guest of the USSR parliamentary group.

ANALYST EXAMINES JAPAN'S FUTURE ROLE IN STAR WARS

LD051202 Moscow TASS in English 2211 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 4 TASS -- TASS political analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

It has been decided to draw Japan into the U.S. "star wars" programme. Next week this decision will be announced officially. For the time being it was stated in Tokyo that this step did not contradict the parliamentary resolution (still in force) limiting Japan to using outer space only for peaceful purposes. Addressing editors of the KYODO Tsushin agency, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone substantiated the government's decision in the following way. The SDI programme, he said, provided for developing defensive military hardware with the use of vast outer space for the purpose of liquidating nuclear arms and also gave a chance for achieving considerable scientific and technical progress. Arguments advanced to justify the above decision are neither convincing nor original, closely resembling the reasoning of the "star wars" programme masterminds.

Today the newspaper MAINICHI noted that the Japanese Government's decision did not dispel doubts which had existed from the very outset on the question of Japan's participation in the SDI: what will be with the country's "non-nuclear policy" and with the well-known decision of parliament? Does the SDI include nuclear weapons? The paper notes that the SDI is based on energy-guided weapons. It is well known that at present such energy is generated only by nuclear explosions. MAINICHI adds that the SDI can boost the nuclear arms race, since its implementation will provoke counter measures of the opposing side. The paper is right. Indeed, the SDI gives a boost to the nuclear arms race, since it leads to new nuclear explosions and to more sophisticated types of weapons. According to scientists from the Los Alamos laboratory, the development of only one type of "third generation" weapons will need between 100 and 200 nuclear explosions. It means that joining the SDI, Tokyo actually authorizes the continuation of nuclear explosions whose discontinuation is demanded by all mankind. The paper is right about countermeasures too. If the USA continues to work on implementing the SDI, the USSR will find a reply which will make the SDI programme senseless. What is the reason for Japan then to join the programme which leads to strategic chaos and drastically increases the danger of a nuclear disaster?

Naturally, the Soviet Union will take into account consequences of the decision taken by Tokyo. The TOKYO SHIMBUN correspondent in Washington, Sakuma, writes that Japan, in the system of Japanese-American cooperation in the sphere of defence, played in the past, too, a definite role in the U.S. strategy spearheaded against the USSR. The drawing of Japan into the SDI, irrespective of whether it wants this or not, turns it into a mainstay of the U.S. anti-Soviet strategy.

PYONGYANG NUCLEAR-FREE CONFERENCE CONTINUES

Addressed by Kim Il-song

LD061954 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 TASS — The People's Democratic Republic of Korea actively supports the Soviet Union's peace initiatives aimed at the defence of peace and security all over the world, and expresses solidarity with the Soviet people's struggle for their implementation, said general secretary of the Korean Workers' Party, PDRK President Kim Il-song. He was addressing a meeting in Pyongyang today with the participants in the current international conference for nuclear-free, peaceful Korean peninsula. The proposals of the CPSU and the Soviet Government on a ban on nuclear testing, a cut in nuclear weapons, prevention of militarisation of outer space and total elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons, as well as the extension by it of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear blasts clearly demonstrate the the CPSU, the USSR are pursuing a peaceful foreign policy, [words indistinct] displaying a responsible attitude to questions pertaining to the elimination of the nuclear threat and defence of peace and security on earth, Kim Il-song stressed.

Supports Gorbachev Proposals

LD072158 Moscow TASS in English 2022 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 7 TASS — Struggle for the suppression of centres of the war threat in different regions is one of the more important tasks of all the peace forces in the world, the participants in an additional conference for a nuclear-free and peaceful Korean Peninsula, taking place in the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, point out. Their speeches are evidence of the strong impact on the peace efforts of the Soviet Union's program for the total elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of the current century and the Soviet Union's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. These initiatives were appreciated by delegates from Mozambique, the USA, Burundi, Malta and a number of other countries, who called upon all the nuclear powers to follow the Soviet example. Peace campaigners from Japan, Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia voiced support for the concept of strengthening peace and security in Asia and the Pacific, put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech in Vladivostok. Mirsahib Karwal, an alternate member of the Politbureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, characterized the Soviet Union's decision to return six Soviet regiments from Afghanistan back home as a manifestation of the goodwill of the Soviet Union and Afghanistan and their sincere desire to achieve a political solution of the problems of the regions.

Mikhail Gorbachev presented in his speech in Vladivostok an integral and consistent program of action aimed to ensure that Asia and the Pacific are no longer a source of tension or a scene of war preparations and that this region becomes effectively involved in the overall process of the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security, proposed at the 27th CPSU Congress, Zaira Kadyrova, the leader of the Soviet delegation, who is secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, said in her speech. It is characteristic of the Soviet approach that it relies on the invigorating of the efforts of the Asian countries themselves with a view to the formulation of measures to ensure peace and stability in the region. That is why the Soviet Union thinks highly of the peace policy of the Korean Republic of Korea and their efforts to establish a nuclear-free zone of peace in the Korean peninsula.

COMMENTARIES EXAMINE KARACHI HIJACKING

Condemned by TASS Statement

LD061741 Moscow TASS in English 1739 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 6 TASS -- Follows the TASS statement:

The world has witnessed a fresh act of international terrorism. On September 5, a passenger plane with nearly 400 persons on board was seized in the airport of the city of Karachi in Pakistan. A group of terrorists made an attempt at hijacking the plane. In the subsequent shoot-out with security men of the airport, more than twenty persons have been killed and over 100 injured. A grave crime has been committed, which involved casualties among innocent people. There is no justification for such a crime by whatever motives those who perpetrated it could be guided.

TASS is authorised to state that the Soviet Union most resolutely condemns this act of terrorism and calls upon all states for effective cooperation so as to eradicate fully this dangerous phenomenon. This should be done without delay. Such criminal terrorist actions must not be allowed to carry a toll of human lives, jeopardise the normal functioning of international and interstate ties, sharply deteriorate the situation and spread violence. It is necessary to start practically elaborating effective actions to prevent international terrorism. The Soviet Union, as it said in the past too, is ready for such work and proposes that other countries should also do everything possible to find a solution to that problem. One of the most important directions is to end crises and conflicts in various parts of the world, which are a breeding ground for international terrorism.

The Soviet Government is expressing sympathy with the families of those killed and injured during the tragic events in Karachi.

Viewed as 'Provocation'

LD081352 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] There have been more acts of international terrorism. Radio Moscow's Viktor Glazunov offers an opinion:

The cities around the world that saw more acts of terrorism last week include New York, Istanbul, and Karachi. When a group of terrorists tried to hijack a passenger liner in Karachi they killed more than 20 and wounded over 100. An attack on the synagogue of Istanbul cost more than 20 human lives, and almost 30 people suffered when a tear gas bomb exploded at New York's Metropolitan Opera during a performance by a Soviet dance company.

As far as New York is concerned, it's quite clear that the Zionist Jewish Defense League that masterminded the terrorist act hopes to hinder better American-Soviet relations, but who is behind the actions in Karachi and Istanbul? Well, the information available is not enough to assert anything with certainty, one can only guess, but my colleagues in the West quickly saw behind it all the hand of Al-Qadhdhafi, the Libyan leader. Who stands to gain is an old rule indeed. In the last few days we all have witnessed tension around Libya growing thicker and thicker.

Washington was threatening to teach Libya another lesson. The United States 6th fleet began to flex its muscles off the Libyan shores. At the same time the Western news media claimed that Tripoli was preparing more acts of terror, and an official in Washington even insisted in kicking Al-Qadhafi in the jaw. He definite [as heard] and in mind the action of last April when the Americans carried out bombing raids on Tripoli and Benghazi. The only they need today is a pretext.

Isn't the bloody history in Karachi a good enough pretext? But let's stop to think. Is Tripoli really so stupid in the thick of this anti-Libyan hysteria and held at gunpoint by American warships to give pretexts of this kind to its enemies? Doesn't it all smack of a deliberate provocation? United States' aircraft carriers have drawn closer to Libya before the investigation has produced any results. Make hay while the sun shines. Some quarters would like to see more casualties and more bloodshed, even if it takes more innocent people to shed their blood. Isn't this devilish chain of crimes going to end? Terrorism, no matter how it is motivated, is a crime. Both individual terrorism and the terrorism that has been raised by Washington to state policy is a crime.

Probable Consequences Previewed

LD071214 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Sep 86

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] The world media is paying great attention to the hijacking of the Pan-American Boeing-747 airliner at Karachi by terrorists. What does our commentator say about this?

I would like to say that the Soviet Union always condemns terrorism, whatever the justification might be. In this context, our country calls for clearing the international atmosphere to the greatest possible extent, bearing in mind the unfortunate fact that there are clouds of dust that lead to occurrence of various kinds of terrorist actions.

I do not want to go into the details of the Karachi incident, considering that there are quite contradictory reports and that the investigations began only yesterday. I think we should now talk about the probable consequences of the hijacking. First of all, Washington's official replies attract attention because they concentrate on the Arab origins of the hijackers. The ruling circles in the United States would like to use this particular fact for bad purposes. The Pentagon has issued an order to the aircraft-carrier Forrestal and the accompanying ships to leave the Italian port of Naples for the central Mediterranean. Pentagon representatives refuse to give information about the forthcoming meeting place of the group of naval vessels and the purpose of the [word indistinct]. The only thing that is not concerned is the relation between the movement of the aircraft-carrier Forrestal and the accompanying ships to the central Mediterranean and the terrorist operation in Karachi. In this regard, the commentary draws attention to the official statement by Washington which says that the United States will reply to the incident [words indistinct]. Some people express fears that Libya might become a target for this U.S. invasion. Dear listeners, I would like to point out that the Libyan jamahiriyah has condemned the hijacking of the American airliner and has denied any involvement in the incident.

Possible Retaliation Condemned

LD060945 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 6 Sep 86

[News commentary by international affairs journalist Dmitriy Morozov]

[Text] Virtually all the Western news agencies have concentrated their attention on the details of the storming by Pakistan security forces of the U.S. airline company's aircraft which had been seized by terrorists. According to the latest information no fewer than 15 persons have been killed and over 60 wounded as a result of the terrorists' foray. Of the four hijackers, two were killed and two captured by the Pakistan security forces.

There is, of course, no justification for the actions of terrorists, and the indignation of the world public, which is reflected in the reports of the news agencies, is fully justified. However, one cannot fail to notice at the same time that the cables of U.S. news agencies are full of the idea that Libya is again to blame for the terrorist action, this despite the fact that Libya has already officially stated that it was not involved in the tragic events.

In general, everything that has occurred is very reminiscent of the prelude to a tragic drama in accordance with the old script, whereby senseless forays by terrorists were followed by Washington hastening without proof to accuse Libya and to inflict a bombing strike on that country. On that occasion too the news agencies were plainly and with half hints preparing public opinion for the idea that a U.S. attack on that country was inevitable. For this reason the concern of the world public at the present situation around Libya is quite understandable.

DRA PROTESTS PAKISTANI AIR INCURSIONS

LD060150 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 4 TASS -- Afghanistan's Permanent Mission at the United Nations sent a letter to the United Nations secretary general. The letter expresses a protest against Pakistan's continued aggressive actions. The letter says, specifically, that on August 28, a fighter plane of the Pakistani Airforce that was making a reconnaissance flight at an altitude of 2,000 metres invaded the air space of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the depth of 6 kilometres over Gul Gundi district and the Shahidan range. The DRA Government demands that Pakistan's authorities should stop such provocations which lead to the worsening of the situation in the border line districts, the letter says.

MINISTRY OFFICIAL MEETS HAYDEN IN CANBERRA

LD061003 Moscow TASS in English 0949 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Canberra September 6 TASS -- L. Chizhov, special representative of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, head of the Pacific Department of the ministry, met here Friday with W. Hayden, minister of foreign affairs of Australia. During the conversation Chizhov conveyed to Hayden an oral message of the Soviet leadership to the Government of Australia explaining the Soviet approach to problems of the consolidation of peace, security and mutually advantageous cooperation in the Asian-Pacific region in the light of the speech of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made on July 28 in Vladivostok. At the meeting the sides raised questions mentioned in the message of the Soviet leadership. During Chizkov's visit a press conference was organized for local and foreign journalists and a number of interviews were given to Australian TV companies in which (?he) set forth the principal elements of Soviet proposals.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN DEPARTS AFTER VACATION

LD081030 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos and chairman of that country's Council of Ministers left for home today. He was vacationing in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

COMMENTARY VIEWS U.S. MILITARY ROLE IN THAILAND

BK071345 Moscow to Thailand in Thai 1200 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Dmitriy Zanin commentary]

[Text] Highest U.S. defense agencies have not tried to conceal the U.S. desire to start the establishment of a war reserve stockpile [WRS] in Thailand as soon as it is feasible; even the site of the WRS has already been selected to be somewhere not too far from Bangkok. But negotiations on the matter have not gone as smoothly as the United States wanted. According to REUTER, several more rounds will be necessary before Thailand can be persuaded to sign an agreement on the WRS. Just where are the hitches in the negotiations? Thai papers agreed that the WRS project has encountered increased opposition in their country. THAI RAT said thorough study is essential to see if the project really meets Thailand's security needs. Skepticism about the project includes, first of all, the United States refusal to clearly say who will be drawing from the WRS. The well-informed Japanese paper (?SANKEI SHIMBUN) says a source close to the U.S. Defense Department confirmed that the purpose of the WRS will be to serve operations of the Rapid Deployment Force in time of crisis. Typically, the U.S. Administration will decide which situation is a crisis, on the basis of the so-called "fundamental U.S. interests." The BANGKOK POST says: on this basis, Thai and U.S. interests are not likely to always coincide. This line of thinking fits attempts of the United States to draw Thailand in to help serve its goals in this region. It is public knowledge that ASEAN countries have increasingly shown a trend toward solving Southeast Asian problems through peaceful means and dialogue with Indochinese countries. It is clear that the United States is not happy with this, and it has campaigned to drag the six ASEAN countries, particularly Thailand, to join its undeclared war against Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. Faced with U.S. pressure, the Thai Administration has conceded to allow remnants of the elements opposing the Cambodian and Lao Governments to use its territory as sanctuaries, and with the support of the Thai military, to sabotage the two independent countries.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz during a recent tour of Southeast Asia said that his country wanted Thailand to participate more in U.S. policy in the region. With this objective in mind, the United States has expanded military cooperation with Thailand and the scope of joint military exercises. For instance, the latest exercise "Cobra Gold" used 13,000 soldiers as well as U.S. Navy ships and Air Forces planes from major U.S. units. It is to be noted that the focal point of the exercise was the landing operation near the Thai-Cambodian border. The Thai paper THE NATION commented that the WRS in Thailand would suit this U.S. strategy well. It will be the first step in a return of U.S. soldiers to the Thai bases which once belonged to the United States.

Negotiations on the WRS also raised another cause of concern because the United States refused to say specifically which types of weapons will be stockpiled in Thailand. This issue is worth deep consideration in view of strong U.S. opposition to ASEAN proposals for establishment of a nuclear free zone in Southeast Asia. Shultz has said that U.S. nuclear role is among major U.S. strategies for the region. Moreover, nuclear ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet participated in "Cobra Gold" for the first time, including the battleship New Jersey and the patrol ship Long Beach, both of which carried nuclear arms, and submarines carrying nuclear missiles. The Thai paper THE NATION says: Who can guarantee that in the future the Pentagon will not stockpile nuclear weapons in the WRS in Thailand the way it did in U.S. bases in the Philippines? In the FRG and South Korea there are nuclear weapons in the WRS'.

There have been comments in Southeast Asian countries to the effect that establishment of a WRS in Thailand could only worsen the already not-so-smooth situation and hinder the existing progress toward a solution of problems in Southeast Asia through dialogue. An interesting assessment in Southeast Asia is that only by peaceful solving of long standing disputes and beginning dialogue for mutual benefits can the security of countries in this region be guaranteed. This fact can be seen from praises of the recent Soviet proposals for comprehensive security in Southeast Asia and the Pacific, including Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's statement at Vladivostok. Southeast Asia and the Pacific should become a region of cooperation, not a battlefield. This the wish of people of countries in this region which the United States must consider.

THAI MILITARY VIOLATE CAMBODIAN TERRITORY

LD041125 Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Phnom Penh September 4 TASS -- According a report of the Kampuchean news agency SPK, over the week from August 16 to 22, Thai Air Force planes and helicopters repeatedly flew over the border areas of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Thai naval ships nearly 90 times invaded the republic's territorial waters. Thai artillery permanently shelled Kampuchea's western provinces ensuring support for Pol Pot men and other reactionaries in their attempts at invading Kampuchea. The units of the People's Revolutionary Army of the Republic, the SPK agency said, have given a rebuff to the violators and put tens of bandits out of action.

MACHINE COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH CSSR SIGNED

LD031025 Prague CTK in English 1723 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow Sept 2 (CTK correspondent) -- Visiting Czechoslovak Minister of General Engineering Ladislav Luhovy discussed here today topical issues of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in agricultural machinery industry with Soviet Minister of the Tractor and Agricultural Machinery Industry Aleksandr Yezhevskiy. The ministers exchanged experiences from the development and production of new agricultural equipment and pointed out the necessity to introduce latest scientific-technological knowledge into the farming machines industry.

Later in the day, Ladislav Luhovy signed an agreement on Czechoslovak-Soviet Farming and Fodder Production with Leonid Khitrun.

HUSAK RECEIVES SOVIET PROCURATOR GENERAL

LD052149 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] The leader of Czechoslovakia, Gustav Husak, today, received in Prague USSR Procurator General Rekunkov. They discussed issues concerning the activity of procuracy bodies with regard to building a developed socialist society. Particular attention was paid to the tasks of law enforcement bodies in the protection of socialist property and the defense of the legal interests of citizens and organizations.

CSSR, POLAND SUPPORT SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY

LD072206 Moscow TASS in English 2039 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Prague September 7 TASS -- Czechoslovakia and Poland unconditionally support the Soviet Union's foreign policy of peace and will for their part give comprehensive assistance in its implementation, the joint Czechoslovak-Polish communique released here today on the results of the official visit of friendship of Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski to Czechoslovakia says. The sides stress the need immediately to fulfil the program for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, especially nuclear weapons, in accordance with the proposal put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on January 15, 1986. They noted the importance of the Soviet Union's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. Czechoslovakia and Poland strongly denounce the attempts to revise the post-war political and territorial setup in Europe and draw attention to the dangerous activity of the revanchist forces, especially in West Germany, which are a threat to peace and security in Europe.

LONG-TERM TRADE AGREEMENT CONCLUDED WITH GDR

LD060721 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1530 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 5 Sep (TASS) -- Representatives of the Soviet Union and GDR have concluded long-term trade agreements worth more than R2 billion at the trade and industry fair which is under way in Leipzig. News of this was given at a news conference held today. According to accords which were reached, the Soviet Union will supply the GDR with machine-building products, printing equipment, electrical engineering output, and also motor vehicles. The GDR is to supply the Soviet Union with ship-building, light and agricultural machine-building products. Representatives of the foreign trade associations of the two countries stressed the planned and long-term character of the concluded agreements.

WALTERS RECEIVED WITH 'SKEPTICISM IRRITATION'

LD061031 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Vernon Walters, the special representative of the Washington administration who is on a trip to a number of West European capitals, has visited Rome. A "Latest News" commentary, with our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver at the microphone:

The present trip by the high-ranking U.S. emissary who at one time, holding the rank of general, was one of the leaders of the Central Intelligence Agency and who now represents the United States at the United Nations, is directly linked with Washington's aggressive actions against Libya. I would remind you that in the spring of this year a trip by this same Walters around Western Europe immediately preceded the raid by the U.S. Air Force on Libyan cities; and at that time, as the London DAILY TELEGRAPH said, the general was instrumental in the use of British bases for U.S. bombers. He is carrying out a similar mission this time.

The Washington emissary has already visited Madrid and London, Paris and Brussels, The Hague and Bonn. Everywhere, he demanded that the United State's NATO allies join more actively in the political, economic, and purely military actions against Libya. Walters tried to present as the motives for these sanctions, as he calls them, the notorious threat of Libyan terrorism. However, as is admitted in the capitals visited by the retired U.S. general, he did not present any concrete proof of this treat, for the simple reason that no proof exists.

The West German SAARBRUECKER ZEITUNG, in its reports on Walters' visit to Brussels, noted for example, that his information contained very few, if not to say absolutely no details about the supposed planned Libyan terrorist acts. And the newspaper quite reasonably supposed that matters were hardly any different in Bonn.

However, there is more than enough, very specific, extremely detailed information about really terroristic actions by Washington against Libya. Provocative operations by the U.S. Air Force and Navy near the Libyan borders are continuing to this very day. F-111 bombers have once again been transferred from the United States to airbases in Britain -- the same aircraft that bombed Tripoli and Benghazi in April. And the CIA, the same department Walters directed not long ago, is, as the WALL STREET JOURNAL admits, stepping up its secret efforts to overthrow the leader of the Libyan revolution. What is this if not a policy of state terrorism? It is not surprising that Walters is being received in West European capitals with scepticism and irritation, as the WASHINGTON POST has admitted.

LEADERS HOLD TALKS WITH SWISS FOREIGN MINISTER

Ryzhkov Meeting 5 Sep

LD051557 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1512 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 5 Sep (TASS) -- Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received in the Kremlin Pierre Aubert, deputy chairman of the Federal Council and head of the Federal Department (minister) of Foreign Affairs of the Swiss Confederation.

In the course of their conversation they examined questions of Soviet-Swiss relations, as well as certain international problems of mutual interest.

On both sides, satisfaction was expressed regarding the recent increase in political contacts between the two countries. Of special importance in this respect was the meeting in Geneva last fall between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Swiss President K. Furgler. That meeting, where a mutual interest in the development of the Soviet-Swiss cooperation in various fields was demonstrated, imparted a greater dynamism to relations between the two countries.

A generally positive evaluation was made of the results achieved in Soviet-Swiss trade, and economic, scientific and technical ties. Nikolay Ryzhkov stressed that implementation of the policy of accelerating the social and economic development of our country, which was approved by the 27th CPSU Congress, creates the conditions for raising the effectiveness of the USSR's foreign economic ties, including those with Switzerland. This also presupposes a search for new forms of cooperation, including industrial cooperation, the creation of joint production facilities and exchanges of licences.

In the discussion of international issues it was emphasized that the alarming state of affairs which has currently unfolded in the world urgently requires the mobilization of the forces of all states to adopt radical measures to end the nuclear arms race, halt their spread to space, ban and scrap chemical weapons, and to reduce armed forces and conventional arms. In this connection Nikolay Ryzhkov noted the particular significance of the Soviet Union's decision announced on 18 August of this year by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to prolong the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests to 1 January 1987. An end to nuclear tests would be the first decisive step on the path to delivering mankind from nuclear weapons.

Pierre Aubert confirmed the Swiss government's efforts to further the strengthening of peace and the revival of detente. Neutral Switzerland welcomes the initiatives and practical steps which are leading to a lowering of the level of military confrontation on the European Continent and to a growth a confidence in relations between states.

In the course of the conversation there was emphasis on the significance of the pan-European process as an important tool for states' constructive interaction to strengthen peace, security, and peaceful cooperation. The two sides expressed their desire to develop this in all directions.

The conversation took place in an atmosphere of mutual respect and well-intentioned frankness.

Shevardnadze Talks 5, 6 Sep

LD061221 Moscow TASS international Service in Russian 1030 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 6 Sep (tass) -- On 5-6 September talks were held in Moscow between Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs; and Pierre Aubert, deputy chairman of the Federal Council and head of the Federal Department (minister) of Foreign Affairs of the Swiss Confederation, who is in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

There was an exchange of opinions, in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere, on topical aspects of the European and international situations. At the center of it lay issues relating to the sphere of security, including the prospects for realizing a reduction in nuclear arms, banning and scrapping chemical weapons, and lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe and the world.

The hope was expressed that the states which are advocating the removal of the nuclear threat and bringing about a breakthrough in international affairs, will, as far as they are able to do so, further the achievement of a bilateral -- Soviet-U.S. -- or multilateral accord on not carrying out nuclear weapons tests and rejecting any nuclear blasts.

Pierre Aubert said that Switzerland advocates a total rejection of nuclear weapons and would sincerely like the appropriate accords on nuclear and space arms to be concluded at the Soviet-U.S. talks. It also supports the idea of a reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe with the equal security of the sides being guaranteed.

Both sides spoke out for a successful completion of the Stockholm conference and for a dynamic staging of the forthcoming Vienna meeting of the states participating in the Helsinki conference. Taking into account the significance of the Vienna forum they consider it purposeful to open it at foreign minister level.

The sides advocated a search for ways of eliminating the existing hotbeds of tension in various areas of the world fraught with dangerous complications for peace and international security.

The ministers expressed their satisfaction with the state of bilateral relations and confirmed their readiness for their further comprehensive development.

Aubert's Comment on Talks

LD072109 Moscow International Service in French 2000 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Pierre Aubert, vice president and chief of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Swiss Confederation, held a press conference at the Press Center of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow. On the subject of his official visit to the USSR, he said notably:

[Begin Aubert recording] This official visit is, as you know, a great historic first between our two countries, the Soviet Union and Switzerland: 1946 was when we established diplomatic relations. In 1986, 40 years elapsed without there being any official visits between our two countries. I think it was time for a member of the Federal Council to come to Moscow to make contact and speak with the authorities of a state which, as a result of its status as a great power, we may even say a superpower, has world responsibilities. A visit such as the one I have just completed does not generally produce results immediately. One sows seeds and then waits for a crop from them. Such visits create incentives and show up points of interest to whose development the embassies will apply themselves in the political field -- both multilaterally and bilaterally -- and in the economic, scientific, and cultural fields.

I had the opportunity with my delegation to have official talks on two occasions with my colleague, Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

I would like to tell you how much the talks I have just had have permitted contacts -- which were both deep and fruitful -- to be established with the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, talks during which each side was able to express its opinions very freely, although they did not necessarily coincide and sometimes differed. But everything took place in a spirit of dialogue, which we decided to continue; and I have extended an invitation to Mr Shevardnadze to come to Switzerland next year so that we may continue our dialogue on the issues that are so important, particularly concerning world peace. We tackled practically all the issues and questions on the agenda with the required seriousness by beginning a real dialogue. We attach great importance to this first high-level contact in the Soviet Union and, as I told you when I opened this press conference, it was high time for a member of the federal council to come to Moscow. [end recording]

COMMENTATIONS VIEW BERLIN AGREEMENT ANNIVERSARY

Kabanov in PRAVDA

PM041114 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Viktor Kabanov "Commentator's Column": "An Important Element of Detente"]

[Text] West Berlin -- It was 15 years ago, on 3 September 1971, that the four powers -- the USSR, the United States, Britain, and France -- signed the agreement on West Berlin.

The time that has passed since then has incontrovertibly proved the necessity and viability of this document and has confirmed that, together with the well-known treaties concluded between socialist countries and the FRG, this quadripartite agreement helps to improve the situation in this region and to ease tension in Europe as a whole. All this became possible thanks to persistent efforts by the USSR and other socialist community states and also to the sensible stance taken by sober-minded politicians in Western countries. Now there is hardly anyone who would seriously doubt the need for the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin.

Even so, speaking about the undoubtedly positive results of the effect of the aforementioned agreement during the last 15 years, it has to be stated that some Western politicians, primarily West Germans, are trying to breach the provisions of the document that takes into account the interests of all signatories and to "amend" it to their advantage. Attempts continue in the FRG to perceive West Berlin, despite its special political status, as their own soil. This is all contrary to the key provision that clearly points out that the Western sectors of Berlin are not part of the FRG and will not be governed by it either now or in the future.

A series of crude provocations against the GDR were committed recently in West Berlin, pursuing the goal of reviving the spirit and usages of the "cold war" and turning the city again into a dangerous seat of international tension. Revanchist gatherings held in the city in August were illegally attended by leading FRG politicians, including Federal Chancellor Kohl.

The U.S. ambassador to the FRG also took part in the emotional "warming up" of ultra-rightwingers in West Berlin. Irresponsible statements in the very same spirit were also made by the U.S. President. And yet, 15 years ago, the United States appended its signature to the quadripartite agreement -- in other words, pledged not to whip up tension in and around West Berlin.

The citizens of West Berlin, who got tired of life in "the cold war trenches" in the past, desire peace and tranquillity. West Berlin must be preserved as a constructive element of all-European detente. This is demanded by today's complex international situation and by the immediate interests of West Berliners themselves.

Lysenko in IZVESTIYA

PM051503 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent B. Lysenko report under the rubric "The 15th Anniversary of the Four-Power Agreement on West Berlin": "Guarantee of Stability"]

[Text] West Berlin -- Fifteen years have passed since 3 September 1971, when the Soviet Union, Britain, France, and the United States signed the four-power agreement on West Berlin. Over the years it has played a positive role in the process of normalization of the situation in and around the city. It is generally acknowledged that this agreement, along with the FRG's treaties with the USSR, the GDR, Poland, and the CSSR, was an important element in detente on the European Continent in the seventies.

The one time "front-line city," as West Berlin used to be called, gradually became a region of political stability. Thanks to this international legal act by the four powers, it was possible to find concrete solutions to a number of very complex political, economic, and social problems.

A particularly acute problem for the city, which lies in the center of GDR territory and takes the form of a particular, closed political formation, was and is the problem of well-developed communications with the outside world. Statistics show that in 1971 7.6 million transit passengers took the GDR's rail, air, water, and motor routes from West Berlin to other countries and back. Last year, that number exceeded 23 million. Whereas, for instance, in 1971 fewer than 100,000 West Berliners visited the GDR, in 1985 some 1.8 million inhabitants of West Berlin came to the neighboring socialist state as guests.

The possibility of unhampered contact with the outside world has ensured the progressive development of West Berlin's foreign economic, trade, and cultural ties with other countries, including socialist countries.

"The volume of foreign trade turnover between the USSR and West Berlin in 1971 was practically nil," S. Ya. Glushchenko, leader of the Bureau of Soviet Foreign Trade Organizations in West Berlin, says, "but now West Berlin ranks 13th among our West European trading partners, ahead of such countries as Denmark, Portugal, and Iceland."

Hans (Vibe), the leading firm in West Berlin's textile industry, imports weaving equipment from the USSR, and supplies us with various types of textiles. This firm bases its relations with Soviet foreign trade associations and industrial ministries on a long-term foundation. One of our ancient, traditional trading partners, the firm (V. Tatye), purchases measuring cutting tools and bearings from the USSR. The firm (Verner and Kolb) supplies us with machine tool equipment for the production of flexible automated systems, while the firm (Essig) buys pneumatic punches from us. Since November 1985 West Berliners have been receiving natural gas from Urengoy in their homes. The agreement signed in 1983 is to last for 25 years.

The four-power agreement has had a positive effect on the development of Soviet-West Berlin ties in the sphere of culture. The biggest cultural exchange event is the traditional annual USSR Days in West Berlin, which have been organized since 1973 by a number of the city's public organizations, highlighting the achievements of one of the Soviet republics. Since 1975 the Soviet Union has taken part in the international West Berlin movie festivals. At the same time Soviet people have been able to familiarize themselves with the art of West Berlin's theaters and musical ensembles. There was a wide response in the USSR to the performances by West Berlin's Berliner Kappeller choir and the Theater Manufaktur company. At the same time two-way tourism has developed during these years and the exchange of trade union and youth delegations has widened.

The city's links with the other socialist countries have also developed comprehensively.

The situation in West Berlin apparently ought to go on improving, in the main, from year to year. But the opponents of the four-power agreement never stop trying to undermine its foundations, creating additional difficulties in the resolution of the contentious issues which arise.

The main violators of the four-power agreement over the whole of the last 15 years have been the FRG ruling circles. They have constantly tried to emasculate one of the main provisions of the agreement, whereby West Berlin is not an integral part of the FRG and will not be governed by it in the future.

The Bonn authorities remain hostile to this provision of the agreement and try by every possible means to consolidate their illegal presence in the city, deliberately violating the four-power agreement. They have installed various federal departments and institutions in West Berlin. Representatives of the West German parliament, government, and judicial and municipal organs have visited West Berlin with and without any pretext, and have carried out illegal state and judicial acts here in violation of the agreement.

The acts of violation of the four-power agreement become especially flagrant and provocative with the coming to power of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union bloc in the FRG. With zealous support from the Christian Democrat "city fathers," especially the ruling mayor, Diepgen, and his Senate colleagues, the revanchist campaign launched in the FRG has spread to West Berlin. The preaching of the ideas of revanche and the refusal to acknowledge the postwar borders in Europe play into the hands of the local neo-Nazi and profascist organizations and groups. Seventeen neo-Nazi formations are already holding their orgies and gatherings under the protection of the West Berlin police. And this in spite of the fact that their existence and activity in West Berlin have been banned for 41 years!

The three Western powers which are responsible, along with the USSR, for the situation in the city have, despite the Soviet side's protests, taken up a position of tacit connivance with such sallies. Moreover some people in the West are not averse to the idea of tying West Berlin to the NATO militarist chariot. Thus West Berlin Senator Sholz recently stated that the Senate would not object to participation by local firms in research work under the American SDI program -- that is, he virtually called for the city to embark on research in the military space sphere. If these dangerous plans are carried out, the city's demilitarized status will be flagrantly violated, and so will one of the fundamental principles of the four-power agreement. It is not hard to predict that this will create a quite different political situation fraught with severe complications.

The events of recent weeks, when a whole series of provocations and violations on the GDR border have been inspired by West Berlin and a torrent of lies, slander, and threats has been poured out on socialist state, show that FRG and U.S. reactionary forces, which were basically the organizers of this antisocialist and anticommunist campaign, are trying artificially to create a new seat of tension in central Europe.

Nonetheless the four-power accords on West Berlin which were concluded with a view to ensuring normal, tranquil development in this region, have played their part over the last 15 years. This international agreement is evidence of the possibility of finding solutions to complex international problems on a realistic basis, and is also a concrete example of a constructive compromise which could yield positive results of all interested parties.

DEMICHEV, DELEGATION ATTEND KEKKONEN FUNERAL

LD0621935 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] A state delegation of the USSR led by Petr Demichev, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first vice president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for Helsinki today to attend the funeral of former Finnish President Urho Kaleva Kekkonen. The delegation includes Deputy Foreign Minister Boris Chaplin and Soviet Ambassador to Finland Vladimir Sobolev.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrade Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and other officials. Among the farewell party was Muhonen, temporary Finnish charge d'affaires in the USSR.

RSFSR FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS DANISH MINISTER

LD0419145 Moscow TASS in English 1851 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Copenhagen September 4 TASS -- Foreign Minister Vladimir Vinogradov of the Russian Federation was received by Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Hensen here today. Their conversation covered pressing international problems and the further development of soviet-danish relations.

Vingradov is here at the head of a delegation from the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, which arrived in Copenhagen today at the invitation of the Denmark-USSR society to attend a conference of Danish peace activities.

JANA DENIAL OF LIBYAN ROLE IN HIJACKING CITED

LD051512 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli September 5 TASS -- The Libyan News Agency JANA has today refuted any involvement of the Jamahiriya in the seizure of a U.S. plane in Karachi Airport. The attempts of some Western mass media to put the blame on Libya for that incident, says the commentary issued by the agency here, is evidence that Washington's scenario of a new armed aggression against Libyan people is now at the stage of its implementation. The act of terrorism in Karachi Airport is the responsibility of the forces hostile to Jamahiriya, in particular the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the Israeli espionage organisation "Mosad" which are thus trying to fabricate a pretext for a new attack against Libya. As far as the Jamahiriya is concerned, the commentary stresses, it is itself a victim of U.S. state-sponsored terrorism and resolutely opposes such actions against innocent citizens.

PREPARATION FOR 'UNPROVOKED' LIBYAN ATTACK VIEWED

LD061131 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Aleksandr Korshunov report]

[Excerpts] I would like to begin our bulletin with the following alarming report. The Libyan agency JANA has put out an urgent report citing Al-Sharq, a Paris radio station broadcasting in Arabic, to the effect that aggression against the Jamahiriya could start in the next few hours. The station reported that U.S. air and naval movements in Gibraltar, and also the order given to the aircraft carrier Forrestal to sail into the Mediterranean, have been undertaken within the framework of preparations for this attack. Thus, the United States, that imperialist colossus, is preparing for a new armed strike against the independent Arab country. Displaying unheard-of hypocrisy, the largest capitalist powers in the world profess to condemn so-called international terrorism in all its forms, as well as the governments that finance and support it. At the same time the United States forgets about the state terrorism it practices on a virtually global scale. It is under Reagan's neoglobalist doctrine that Washington openly arrogates to itself the right to hold sway over other countries using terror and to foist the laws of might everywhere, as indeed was done in the bombings of Libya. This comparatively small Arab country is sort of a traditional victim of terrorism, both colonial and neocolonialist, to which it has been subject for almost 200 years. [passage omitted: 19th and 20th century aggression against Libya outlined]

I would now like to play a recording of a discussion involving prominent specialists on the problems of the Near and Middle East, who spoke at a round table meeting at the APN devoted to the present situation around Libya. At the microphone is Valeriy Sukhin, Soviet diplomat and deputy chief of the Information Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. I asked him to describe the present situation in the southern Mediterranean.

[Begin Sukhin recording] What is involved is a collection of political, military and also economic and propaganda actions by the U.S. Administration directed against Libya, which create a threat of an unprovoked U.S. attack on this sovereign Arab state. I would like to repeat that it is unprovoked, since it is a well-known fact that not a single piece of concrete evidence to support the accusations that Washington is making against Libya has yet been provided.

How, in these circumstances, is one to assess these actions by the U.S. Administration? Above all, this is an unambiguous challenge thrown down to the world community.

In this regard it is worth drawing attention to another side of the problem. The United State's provocative fuss over Libya is being made a moment when the whole world wants for a positive response, a positive reaction, from Washington to a whole series of the USSR's peaceful foreign policy initiatives, including the recent announcement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev of our country's extension of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests. These initiatives, taken as a package, in our view open up a reliable path to the achievement of constructive accords capable of averting mankind's further slide toward nuclear catastrophe and consolidating peace throughout the world. In these circumstances, what the United States is currently doing in the Mediterranean shows that Washington evidently is unwilling to accommodate the demands of our age or to renounce its adventurist course toward the whipping up of tension in different regions of the world, a course which is seriously aggravating the already tense situation existing in the world today.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, its position on the events taking place around Libya and its evaluation of the adventurist course of the U.S. Administration are also well-known. We are against all manifestations of terrorism, and we are also resolutely opposed to fabricated pretexts of fighting terrorism being used to justify an even greater evil -- namely, state terrorism. [end recording]

Doctor of Juridical Sciences Professor Reshetov gave a legal assessment of the United State's actions and of Washington's possibly armed aggression against Libya.

[Begin Reshetov recording] If the Americans make an attempt at some kind of armed strike against Libya, this would evidently have to be described as aggression taking the form of state terrorism. States are not subject to the authority of militiamen or police, so it is more difficult to make them face responsibility for their actions. All the same, Nuremberg showed that a judge does exist and there is a sword which, at least in certain cases, can reach international criminals. Thus, in the public memory, the memory of international and world public opinion, all these cases must remain, and alongside the direct responsibility of the United States the question must also arise of the responsibility of specific political and military leaders who carry out this kind of action. [end recording]

Condemned by Jallud

PM051430 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA Press Service report: "Seeking a Pretext for aggression"]

[Text] At a meeting with heads of the diplomatic missions of West European countries accredited in Libya, 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, stated the the United States is trying to "justify" future aggression by accusing Libya of involvement in preparing terrorist acts against Americans. Libya categorically rejects such accusations and resolutely opposes all forms of state terrorism. We demand, A. al-S. Jallud continued, that the U.S. Administration furnish us and the international community with information about people accused by it of terrorist activity. [paragraph continues]

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Otherwise it will be clear to the whole world that Washington's claim that it possesses such information are nothing more than a pretext for aggression and that in fact the White House wants to "punish" Libya for its political and ideological concepts.

Vernon Walters U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, has set off on a tour of West European countries. His task is to force Washington's partners to join in U.S. sanctions against Libya.

TIMOSHKIN: RESULTS OF MURPHY SHUTTLE 'LAMENTABLE'

ID061943 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Sep 86

[From the "Window on the Arab World" by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] Now we deal with the mission of Richard Murphy, Washington's envoy, who has held another round of so-called shuttle diplomacy between Tel Aviv, Cairo and Amman. What are its results? They are lamentable as far as official Washington is concerned, because Murphy came to the Middle East with the purpose of reviving the Camp David operation which the United States and Israel call a peace process, and what is more, to involve more partners, in this process, Jordan in particular. The reality is that Amman confirmed at the meeting with the White House envoy that it continues to support a Middle East settlement in which all the concerned parties take part through the convening of an international conference. Thus Jordan refused once again to take an isolatory path. Another objective of Murphy's mission is summed up in the revival of the process of the normalization of Israeli-Egyptian relations in accordance with the Camp David accords. For this purpose, it was at least required to solve the problem of one crucial issue, that of the future of the Taba pocket in Sinai, or rather the reaching of full Egyptian-Israeli agreement on the (?consultation) of the international body of arbitration. But such an agreement was not reached and Tel Aviv doubts that it could be reached in the near future.

Does this not indicate the failure of another U.S. -Israeli plan, that of a meeting between Egyptian president Husni Mubarak with Prime Minister Peres with U.S. participation? Let alone the fact that Murphy did not succeed in securing Jordan's participation in this meeting. In view of this, and as it becomes clear from reports from the United States, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz will not embark on a Middle East tour to contribute personally to the revival of the Camp David process. In short, this process is still facing a stalemate. This is not surprising, as most Arabs reject it because it does not at all lead either to the liberation of all the Arab territories occupied by Israel, beginning with [words indistinct], or to the realization of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

CORRESPONDENCE VIEWS JANUARY PDRY COUP ATTEMPT

ID080644 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0550 GMT 8 Sep 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Sep (TASS) -- PRAVDA correspondent Yuriy Glukhov reports from Aden about the January events in the PDRY:

On 13 January Aden radio broadcast an official statement that was published the next day in the press of various countries. It spoke of an attempted coup d'etat and an attempt on the life of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, who at the time held the post of general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party (YSP), and head of state.

As it later turned out, the events were of a different nature. They were the culmination of disagreements in the party and in its leadership, which had grown recently on many problems. The object of the assassination attempt was not 'Ali Nasir Muhammed, but his opponents. It was an attempt to forcibly get rid of those people who did not suit him, and of part of the party and state workers. They were subjected to an attack on 13 January during a session of the Politburo (the general secretary himself was not there). Armed clashes immediately flared up in the capital and in a number of provinces. They went on for more than 2 weeks and ended with the deaths of thousands of people, mainly cadre party workers."

"Having suffered a failure in these battles, A.N. Muhammad and some of his supporters went abroad. A change of leadership took place in the YSP. The process of consolidation and of reorganization of state, party and public institutes continues today. The question of the causes of the events which took place is also a subject of discussion.

"In the 19 years that have passed since independence was achieved, important changes in the leadership linked with correcting the line and accompanied by military action have taken place five times in the country, says the report. The struggle against backwardness and for progress inside the country has been complicated by the hostile attitudes to the PDRY by its "conservative neighbors," and intrigues by both Arab reactionaries and the forces of imperialism."

"Democratic Yemen is going through a responsible stage in its development. The country is undergoing a test of steadfastness and maturity."

MINISTER OF MINERAL FERTILIZER PRODUCTION NAMED

LD071502 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 7 Sep (TASS) -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Nikolay Olshanskiy as USSR minister of mineral fertilizer production.

Nikolay Olshanskiy was born in 1939. He is a Ukrainian and a member of the CPSU. He graduated from the Lvov Polytechnical Institute and the Academy of Social Science attached to the CPSU Central Committee.

He began his working life in 1960 at the Sumy Fuel Regeneration Plant of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry, where he proceeded from the position of equipment engineer to that of enterprise director. From 1973, he worked within the party Central Committee as deputy head of the chemical industry section of the CPSU Central Committee.

YELTSIN PARTICIPATES IN MOSCOW GORKOM SESSION

LD061257 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 6 Sep 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] We have just received the news that, in the capital, the latest session of the Moscow Gorkom completed its work. The deputies have approved an integrated special health program, the carrying out of which is intended for the period up to the year 2000. The basis of the program is work to organize a healthy way of life, the creation of the necessary conditions for the work, everyday lives and leisure of Muscovites, the provision of a rational diet, the development of mass physical training and sports, and the improvement of medical services for the population.

Comrade Yeltsin took part in the session's work.

MOSCOW OBKOM CRITICIZES WORK OF SERPUKHOV GORKOM

LD062125 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] The organizational and political work of the Serpukhov Gorkom was subjected to justified criticism at a plenum of the Moscow Obkom held today. The members of the plenum categorically acknowledged the activities of the gorkom and primary organizations as out of line with the demands of the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Serpukhov party organization is one of the largest in the Moscow area, but restructuring there is still proceeding slowly almost everywhere. The work of the gorkom in directing the primary party organizations retains obsolete approaches and cliches, as well as the substitution of endless meetings and paper-shuffling for down-to-earth work. The gorkom apparat continues to assume uncharacteristic administrative, managerial and control functions.

The members of the Moscow Obkom plenum called the leaders of the Serpukhov party organization strictly to account. It was stressed that the response should be concrete action rather than assurances. The times are now such that it is necessary to appraise the work of every collective, every communist and worker not by their schemes, but by real changes and practical deeds.

EXTENT OF MOLDAVIAN EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE ASSESSED

AU080917 Paris AFP in English 0913 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, Sept 8 (AFP) -- An earthquake which rocked the Soviet frontier republic of Moldavia on August 31 left a 500 million ruble (700 million dollar) trail of destruction and 12,500 people homeless, according to reports in the latest edition of SOVETSKAYA Moldaviya which reached here Monday.

Some 55,000 homes had been "seriously damaged", the newspaper said.

One person died and 45 people were hospitalized. TASS reported initially that several hundred people were injured.

The earthquake's epicentre was in neighbouring Romania, but shock waves were felt as far away as Moscow.

FURTHER ON MEASURES TO COMBAT DRUG ADDICTION

LD080659 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1315 GMT on 7 September carries a phone-in program, "Yunost," in which Viktor Mironenko, first secretary of the VLKSM Central Committee, talks to readers of KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA and "Yunost" listeners about the work of the Komsomol organization. He answers there questions on a wide range of topics, including social problems.

An unidentified male questioner points out that cases of drug-taking have become more frequent in the Soviet Union. He asks Mironenko how much experience there is in fighting drug addiction. Mironenko says above all, one must think about where the phenomenon has sprung from. As far as experience with combating it is concerned, Mironenko cites the example of the Ukraine, where there are poppy fields. In Kharkov Oblast, teams of students and internal affairs officials patrolled the poppy crops constantly. Mironenko says that a trend for healthy living must be encouraged.

SECRETARY NIKONOV VISITS KURGAN OBLAST

PM051418 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Aug 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Visit to Kurgan Oblast"]

[Text] V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited Kurgan Oblast on 28 and 29 August. He visited a number of rayons, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes and inspected fields, where he learned about the state of the grain crops, the introduction of intensive crop cultivation techniques, and the organization and provision of machinery for harvesting work. During conversations with farm leaders, specialists, and machine operators it was observed that the delayed ripening of grain crops this year makes it particularly important that harvesting time be reduced and agrotechnical measures promoting more rapid crop growth be applied.

At the Kurgan Agricultural Institute's training farm V.P. Nikonov inspected plant-breeding areas and commercial crops of promising new strains of grain. During his meeting with working people at Shatrovskiy Rayon's Ural and Rossiya Kolkhozes questions were raised about economic incentives for work on arable farms and stockraising units and the social developments of farms.

V.I. Nikonov paid a visit to the Zavety Lenina Kolhoz in Shadrinskiy Rayon, where he met with T.S. Maltsev, academician emeritus of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences and twice hero of socialist labor. [paragraph continues]

The doyen of crop farming showed fields of "Vera" and "Kurganskaya" wheat, which is distinguished by high productivity and grain quality. He asked that the production of progressive implements for arable farming soil-protection systems be speeded up.

The attention of oblast leaders and all agroindustrial complex specialists was particularly drawn to problems of speeding up grain procurement and its uninterrupted delivery to the grainaries. The state of feed production and the organization of livestock wintering were analysed in detail.

V.P. Nikonov was accompanied on his tour by A.N. Plekhanov, first secretary of Kurgan CPSU Obkom, A.I. Makhnev, chairman of the oblispolkom, and I.K. Kapustyan, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Section.

DUKHOVIN DEPLORES RAILWAY FREIGHT LOSSES

LD052207 Moscow Television service in Russian 1430 GMT 5 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; "Addresses of mismanagement" by S. Dukhavin]

[Text] An opportunity arose for us to film the subject of robbery. The topic also appeared interesting because the thieves are known, but are not suffering punishment corresponding to their actions. Every day at the Oktyabrskaya railway warehouses, on the spur tracks of a number of Leningrad enterprises, up to 3,000 wagons stand idle beyond the normal period of time. They stand idle because the recipients are not in a hurry to unload them while the station workers can't do this -- there is nowhere to do it. The warehouses are literally choked up with freight which hasn't been removed. The freight cars are turning into warehouses on wheels. Moreover, many sets of wheels are managing to rust as they are at a complete standstill. Railwaymen exact fines from motor vehicle enterprises which are holding up the removal of freight. The extent of these fines since the beginning of the year is expressed in six figures. In their turn, motor vehicle transport workers make good their losses at the expense of enterprises which don't ensure the reception of freight, and as a result it is the state which comes out the loser, - that is, - all of us.

Who knows, perhaps it wouldn't be necessary to write off these tons of rotten melons, if they were transported not in conventional freight cars, but in refrigerated vehicles, which stand idle waiting for unloading at food enterprises and at the city's fruit and vegetable centers these fall days. So robbery results -- robbery of the state. Perhaps thieves wouldn't be tempted if the principle of personal material responsibility on the part of all who organize the reception and delivery of freight was operating at full force.

ANNIVERSARY OF LENIN WORK ON IMPERIALISM NOTED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by A. Melentyev, candidate of economic sciences: "Dialectics of Lenin's Thought"]

[Text] Lenin's theory of imperialism is among the highest achievements of economic thought of the 20th century. The propositions developed in V.I. Lenin's series of works initiated by "Imperialism as the Highest Stage of Capitalism" in their creative interpretation with respect to the singularities of the present period of the historical process are the fundamental basis of the truly innovative characterization of the content of the modern era and the main trends and contradictions of our complex, largely integral world developed by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Lenin's book is of tremendous and permanent significance for the development of Marxist political economy. Accomplishment of the new tasks of this science formulated by the party is largely connected with penetration in depth of the essence of what Lenin's teaching on imperialism contributed to the theory thereof theses its dialectical-materialist method. And this applies not only to the political economy of capitalism, where the given questions have been developed with great amplitude, but also to the political economy of socialism.

The task set in the new version of the CPSU Program of an in-depth analysis of the regularities of the coming into being of the communist formation and the ways and means of gradual advance toward its highest phase has made problem of the political-economic criteria of the change of phase of production mode and the appearance of - historical levels within the framework thereof sharply pertinent. Lenin's theory of imperialism contains in this respect very rich and as yet far from fully "fitted" methodological potential.

V.I. Lenin's work reveals primarily in a political economy respect the basis of the change of phases of specific-historical production mode--the change in the composition and "set" of components of the system of its production relations. The description of the essence of the growth of capitalism into its imperialist stage (phase) is such: "Imperialism grew as the development and direct continuation of the basic properties of capitalism in general. But capitalism became capitalist imperialism only at a certain, very high level of its development, when certain basic properties of capitalism had begun to change into their opposite..." (V.I. Lenin, "Complete Works," vol 27, p 385). It is thereby emphasized, first, that fundamentally new structural components arise in the system of capitalist production relations which are opposite to the "basic properties of capitalism in general" -- the group of relations connected with the replacement of free competition by monopoly and the formation of finance capital. Second, that the fundamental production relations of the capitalist production mode are by no means removed. There is not, nor can there be a "pure" imperialism without the fundamental basis of capitalism.

The transition from one phase to another presupposes a certain change in the "product-list" composition of the system of economic relations: the withering away of individual components thereof and the appearance of new ones. Any phase of a production mode, given preservation of the general formation production relations and their laws, also has its own relations and laws characteristics of its alone. The appearance, on the other hand, of historical levels within the framework of a given phase is determined by a change in the content and an enrichment of the form of the action of the present production relations and laws, primarily those which are fundamental and common to the production mode as a whole.

Each given phase is a result of the development of certain levels of the preceding phase and a product of the highest of these levels. The coming into being of the phase (stage) of monopoly capitalism was the historical consequence of capitalism's development of free competition right up to the level of large-scale machine industry and the direct result of this level itself. The entire content of the fundamental relations and laws of classical capitalism was displayed and scope for vast socialization engendering monopoly domination was afforded precisely on the basis thereof.

Lenin's methodological ideas concerning the criteria of the phases and levels of historical evolution of the production mode and their dialectics help a political-economic illustration of the concept developed by the 27th CPSU Congress of an acceleration of socioeconomic development and the achievement on this basis of a qualitatively new state of socialist society.

The initial proposition of this concept says that socialism and communism are two consecutive phases of the common communist formation, between which there is no clear-cut boundary. As the CPSU Program observes, "the development of socialism, the increasingly full disclosure and use of its possibilities and advantages and the strengthening of the communist principles inherent therein signifies society's real movement toward communism." Another most important proposition is that evolution of the first phase presupposes certain qualitative states and the passing of certain historical levels.

Enrichment of the content and form of action of the general formational principles of the system of production relations of socialism based on the scheduled revolutionary changes in the productive forces is the decisive criterion of the achievement of a new qualitative state of the socialist society. The fundamental historical advantages of the socialist economic system will then be revealed more fully and the problems inherited from preceding stages will be resolved. It is this level of the first phase of the communist production mode which is called on to ensure the highest labor productivity and prepare the changes in the system of production relations which will in the long term mark entry into the second phase of communism: the end of the law of distribution according to labor and establishment of the law of distribution according to requirements.

Whereas the attainment of full communism, which is our ultimate goal, represents the ASCENDING development of the communist production mode, imperialism, according to Lenin, is capitalist society which has already passed its historical zenith, is "overripe" capitalism (vol 27, p 116). In other words, the phase of evolution of the production mode in historical line of DESCENT. It was thus that the issue was put in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th Congress, which observed that "capitalism, while developing, denies itself," and the imperialist countries' ruling circles "are incapable of handling the exacerbation of the problems of the descending phase of capitalism's development."

This is expressed today in the continued intensification of the general crisis of the capitalist system and the exacerbation of all its contradictions: between labor and capital; between the financial oligarchy (primary the monopoly bourgeois military-industrial complex) and broad strata of the population of the capitalist countries; between imperialist states and among the three main centers of interimperialist rivalry; between the TNC and the national-state form of society's political organization; and between imperialism and the developing countries.

The "self-denial" of capitalism in its descending phase is also expressed in its creation of a mortal threat to the very foundations of the existence of human civilization, which dictates the need for a new understanding of the present level of its development. [paragraph continues]

And, consequently, makes urgent a fundamental break with many customary approaches to foreign policy, a break with the traditions of political thinking and views on the problem of war and peace and the competition of the two world systems.

Imperialism not only sharply enhances the degree of maturity of the material prerequisites of socialism, that is, not only raises appreciably the level of technical-economic socialization (socialization on the part of the productive forces), but also creates specific socioeconomic conditions of the new system and traditional economic forms. In other words, in the imperialist phase objective prerequisites of the victorious socialist revolution also include prerequisites which take shape aside from the production relations themselves and which are a specifically capitalist reaction to a level of the social nature of the productive forces which has in principle outgrown private appropriation.

On the basis of a thorough analysis thereof Lenin drew a conclusion of cardinal significance: the imperialist stage of capitalism leading "to the most comprehensive socialization of production" is "some new social order transitional from complete freedom of competition to complete socialization" (vol 27, pp 320-321).

It is primarily a question of ELEMENTS inherent in monopoly capital and constituting the real content of the undercutting of commodity production of a PLAN CONFORMITY going beyond the framework of individual economic units (see vol 27, p 322; vol 33, pp 67-68). It is with these that Lenin's proposition that capitalist monopoly is "in permanent and hopeless contradiction" with the general situation of capitalism, commodity production and competition (vol 27, pp 396-397) is connected. It is the "hopelessness" of this contradiction which primarily indicates the transitional nature of imperialism.

It is further a question of the fact that the bourgeois state is objectively endowed with elements born of the highest degree of socialization of capitalist production (in the situation of preservation of the domination of private ownership, "elements" only!) of the functions of a social-economic center. This is reflected theoretically in the "state-monopoly capitalism" category introduced by Lenin.

The bourgeois state performs the said functions partially, incompletely and in limited and contradictory fashion. This is realized in the system of state-monopoly regulation: in the creation of a public sector encompassing the key sectors for social reproduction, in the huge scale of state purchases of goods and services and in the programming and indicative planning of the economy.

Lenin pointed out that the elements of the machinery of state characteristic of imperialism, which, being particularly closely linked with the trusts and syndicates and performing a "mass of accounting-registration work, if it can be called such," represent "so to speak, something akin to the SKELETON of the socialist society" (vol 34, p 307), should not be "smashed" by the revolutionary proletariat but unflinchingly used for the organization of plan-based management on the scale of the society of working people as a whole (see *ibid.*).

These forms of production relations transitional to the new social system do not signify, of course, the emergence at the heart of bourgeois society of socialist relations: "The introduction of plan conformity does not save the workers from being slaves, and the capitalists take their profits in more 'plan-based' manner. We now have the direct growth of capitalism into a higher plan-oriented form thereof: (vol 31, p 444).

But while constituting an inalienable feature of imperialism, such forms are suffused with new content and sharply accelerate and facilitate the formation of the system of the production relations of socialism following the victory of the proletarian revolution.

In the context of the problem of the socioeconomic prerequisites of socialism being created by imperialism it is important to emphasize that in the second party program Lenin also incorporated such a clause as the "preparation by the banks and, equally, leagues of capitalists of an apparatus for social regulation of the process of the production and distribution of products" (Vol 38, p 420).

The present-day evolution of the monopolies and state-monopoly capitalism (including its international aspect) is undoubtedly stepping up the preparation of such an apparatus, in other words, developing and intensifying the process of the creation of the material-organizational prerequisites of socialism. Study of this process, which is of exceptional significance for the formulation of the strategy and tactics of the struggle of the communist parties of capitalist countries for a democratic alternative to imperialism and for socialism, is a most important specific task.

Lenin's theory of imperialism also helps the solution of a number of most pertinent questions of the economic basis of socialism. One such is the economic role of the socialist state performing the functions ensuing from all-people ownership and the planned system of the economy of social-economic center of the single national economic organism.

Concentration of the socialist state's economic activity on its genuinely inherent tasks of NATIONAL management: ensuring the key proportions and balanced nature of the economy as a whole and the priority of national interest--given the most emphatic unloading of traffic-control and day-to-day management questions--is an inalienable ingredient of the radical reform of the system of management which has been elaborated and is being vigorously implemented by the party.

An obligatory condition of the in-depth scientific substantiation of this reform required by the party is "consulting" Lenin and turning again and again to the inexhaustible wealth of his political-economic ideas.

OIL PRODUCTION GROWING AFTER 'PROLONGED SLUMP'

LD071231 Moscow TASS in English 1211 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 7 TASS -- Oil production in the Soviet Union has started growing again after a prolonged slump, the Soviet minister of the oil and gas industries told TASS. Speaking in an interview on the occasion of the Day of Workers in these industries, which is observed in this country today, Vasiliy Dinkov said the plan of oil supplies to meet domestic and export needs in the first eight months of the year had been met.

In the past twenty years the output of oil, including gas condensate, he recalled, had increased 150 percent, mostly thanks to the development of new deposits.

Western Siberia, Dinkov said, remained the country's biggest oil supplier. Producing nearly two-thirds of liquid fuel now, it would retain the lead for long, he added. Oil Production in Western Siberia would register steep growth in the next five years, the minister said. It would grow also in Kazakhstan although production operations there were complicated by desert conditions, he added. Besides, it was planned, Dinkov said, to start tapping oil pools in the Arkhangelsk region in the north of the country's European part. In other areas, he said, production would keep stable.

All in all, it was provided to start developing 215 new oil fields, including 77 in Western Siberia, in the current five-year planning period (1985-90). Dinkov said, adding that this offered a real possibility to increase the output of oil together with gas condensate to some 635 million tons a year by 1990.

Natural gas production in the Soviet Union in the past ten years had risen 150 percent to reach 643 billion cubic meters last year and kept growing fast, the minister said. Output in the past eight months, he explained, had totalled 450 billion cubic meters, or nearly 30 billion cubic meters more than in the same period last year.

Gas production was to reach 850 billion cubic meters in 1990, the minister said. With that aim, gas fields in Western Siberia were being developed at an accelerated pace. Nearly all accretion in output, Dinkov said, would come from Yamburg within the Arctic circle.

Gas would be transported from there by pipes, he said. That would require building nearly 50,000 kilometers of gas mains in the five years between 1985 and 1990.

The USSR would continue to hold the world lead in both the rate of gas pipeline construction and the total length and throughput capacity of those mains, Dinkov said.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 4-6 SEP REPORTED

LD070140 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 4-6 September. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

4 September

Gorkiy Oblast farms are carrying out the grain harvest on the second millionth hectare. (0500)

Grain crops have been harvested on 500,000 hectares in Kurgan Oblast. A half of all swathes has been threshed. Simultaneously, seeds are set aside and fallow is being plowed. (0600)

Farms of Ukraine have started selected harvesting of beetroots. Ninety-three sugar refineries have already started processing new crops. Thanks to re-equipment of enterprises, they are expected to increase sugar yields by 40,000 metric tons. (0600)

Tatar ASSR -- more than 1,100,000 metric tons of bread grain have been sold to the state to date. (0800)

A grain conveyor, the longest in Kazakhstan, has started its operation there. First trains loaded with new grain have been dispatched from Pavlodar to Urals by workers of the Tselinnaya Railway. (0800)

Twelve major agro-industrial and agricultural associations of the Leningrad Oblast completed their early plans for hay procurement today. The total of about 2 million metric tons of coarse and succulent fodder has been laid in the oblast. (0800)

The mid-Urals have had a good harvest, but according to weather forecasts the situation will be aggravated by sudden cold weather, rain and wet snow in the second half of September. People in the Sverdlovsk Oblast have joined the struggle to save the harvest. Taking place today is the simultaneous harvesting of bread grain, potatoes and vegetables, the laying-in of fodder, the plowing of fallows and the sowing of winter crops. Also 10,000 vehicles have been sent to help in the work; workers and employees of enterprises and students have gone to help out in the countryside. (1300)

The field work front in the virgin lands of the republic becomes more extensive each day. According to the Central Statistical Directorate of the Kazakh SSR, grain and pulse crops (except corn) have been cut on nearly 13 million hectares, which is 54 percent of the sown area. The bread grain has been threshed on 10.5 million hectares, or 74 percent of that which has been cut. The highest grain yield has been obtained at farms in Kokchetav and Tselinograd Oblasts. Each hectare is producing an average yield of 14-16.5 quintals of grain. (1330)

Altay corn producers today poured the first 1 million metric tons of grain from the new harvest into the state granaries. The pace of harvesting in the kray is higher than last year's. The corn has been cut from nearly 70 percent of the area, and half of it has been threshed. Farms in Gorkiy Oblast are carrying out cereal harvesting work over the second million hectares. For the first time in recent years, mechanizers are not allowing any gap between cutting and threshing. (1430)

Rostov Oblast -- sowing of winter wheat is beginning. It will be sown on over 2 million hectares of which 1.7 million hectares will be farmed by intensive technology.

III. 8 Sep 86

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USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Kurgan Oblast farms have started to harvest corn for silage. Fodder crops here occupy more than 200,000 hectares. (2130)

5 September

Ryazan Oblast farms have dispatched 300,000 tonnes of new harvest grain to reception centers and elevators. (0430)

The first hundreds of metric tons of rice have been delivered to stores in Dagestan. Despite the arid weather this year the rice harvest is a fair one. Yields of 30 quintals per hectare are being obtained. (0600)

Massive harvesting of potatoes has begun in Mari ASSR potatoes occupy over 30,000 hectares there. The harvest is a fair one. The first hundreds of metric tons have already been dispatched along the Volga to Astrakhan. (0600)

Orenburg Oblast has handed over 3 million metric tons of grain to the state, mainly hard and strong wheat varieties. (0800)

Kazakhstan -- Transportation of grain has begun on the river Irtysh. The first grain transports set off today. The amount of grain transported along the Irtysh this year will be 25 percent more than last year. (1000)

In Kazakhstan, harvesting of bread-grain is underway on the 15th million hectares, of which nearly 3 million are in Kustanay Oblast. There, grain crops occupy 4,270,000 hectare. Northern rayons have begun mass harvesting, with valuable and hard wheats yielding 20-25 quintals per hectare. (1100)

The 100,000th metric ton of grain was delivered today from Kirghiziya's collective and state farms. Southern rayons have begun delivering grain corn. Year's target: 240,000 metric tons of grain. (1100)

Grain crops of one-fifth of the area set aside for them have been threshed in Kurgan Oblast. Harvest is still hampered here by rains. The first 200,000 metric tons of grain have been stored. (2230)

6 September

In Kuybyshev Oblast farmers have already sent 1,430,000 metric tons of grain to procurement points. There have been years with bigger total yields than this one, but never have they obtained such high yields -- 40-50 quintals per hectare -- from individual fields. (0204)

In Bashkiriya 1.5 million metric tons of grain from the new harvest have been delivered to procurement points. (0400)

In Azerbaijan the first convoy of cotton has been dispatched to procurements points in Bardinskiy Rayon. (0400)

Farms in Khmel'nitskaya Oblast are engaged on their fourth cutting of alfalfa. (0400)

The first metric tons of grain have arrived at the Astrakhan rice works. The large-scale harvesting of rice has begun in the oblast. The fields sown to this crop occupy over 35,000 hectares there. They have all, basically, been cultivated through intensive technology. Astrakhan farmers aim, this year, to sell over 90,000 tones of rice to the state. (1300)

These days of fall harvesting have been gaining momentum in eastern areas of this country. By estimates of the state agro-industrial committee, a bumper crop of cereals has been grown in Siberia, in the Urals and in Kazakhstan. Farmers have begun to harvest it. In the Omsk region of Siberia alone, cereals have been taken in on 40 percent of the acreage under the crop and in major grain-supplying areas in the west of the country harvesting is nearing completion. Most farms have fulfilled their plans for the sale of grain to state purchasing organization. There has also been a good harvest of vegetables, potatoes and fruit.

COURSE OF GRAIN, FEED HARVESTS ASSESSED

PM051240 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 29 Aug 86 p 1

[N. Osyckin, M. Glinka "Agricultural Review": "Fall Work Is a Comprehensive Operation"]

[Text] In the Fields

According to a USSR Central Statistical Administration report, by 25 August 65.6 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut in the country. Threshing has been carried out on 60.8 million hectares. This is 55 percent of the crop area. The past week has seen a 6.5 million hectare increase in the harvested area -- somewhat less than in the previous week, which demands an acceleration of the rate of work and grain procurements.

August is coming to an end. Ahead lies fall with its Indian summer, cold, and rain. But there is still no end of urgent work to be done in the fields. The agro-industrial complex workers have to complete the harvest in September, clear the late crops, sow winter crops, carry out fall plowing, and procure plenty of feed.

An example of shock labor is being set by the machine operators of many rayons in Orenburg Oblast, where they have already harvested 3 million hectares. Extensive use is being made of the group method of machinery utilization and efficient technical maintenance has been organized. Some 390,000 metric tons of grain are delivered to the elevators in each 5-day period, more than 2.2 million metric tons having gone so far. The harvest campaign is nearly over in Tula Oblast where above-plan grain sales are continuing. The last few tens of thousands of hectares remain to be threshed in Ulyanovsk Oblast and the Mordovian ASSR.

In the RSFSR as a whole 38.8 million hectares of grain have been cut -- nearly 59 percent of the crop. Some 35 million have been threshed. The main front of the harvest is now in eastern parts. In many places there is a pretty good harvest, but ripening has been delayed. It is the duty of Siberians to complete the harvest work as soon as possible and provide the country with as much grain as possible. Some 40 percent of the crop has been cut in Irkutsk Oblast, 36 percent in Altay Kray, 22 percent in Kemerovo Oblast, and 17 percent in Krasnoyarsk Kray. More than 1,500 harvesting and transport complexes are out in the Altay fields and grain deliveries are being directed by special centers with traffic control facilities.

The potential for conducting the harvest work quickly and without losses exists everywhere, but it is not being satisfactorily exploited. There have been cases of equipment lying idle in Kurgan, Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, and Novosibirsk Oblasts. The crops have been standing too long in some Kirov and Kalinin Oblast farms, where only one-half of the harvest has been cut. Kolchozes and sovkhozes in Bashkiria could accelerate the harvest work. One-third of the area remains to be threshed there. Over 7 million hectares have been harvested in Kazakhstan. Machine operators in the northern virgin land oblasts have taken their units out [paragraph continues]

The cool, rainy summer there has delayed the ripening of wheat and barley. Lost ground must now be made up. Crews working in two shifts, collective contracts, and advanced methods of grain shipment should help. High-quality wheat has begun to arrive from farms in Tselinograd, Pavlodar, and Turgay Oblasts.

Grain purchases are somewhat better than last year, but not everywhere. As has been reported, in Tataria the grain procurements plan has been fulfilled by only 42 percent, but grain deliveries fell in the last 5-day period compared with the previous one. There has been a reduction in daily shipments of wheat, rye, and barley by farms in Ryazan and Tambov Oblasts, although they have fulfilled the procurements plan by only 50 percent. There have been losses during grain deliveries in a number of places. It has been reported from Kuybyshev and Ulyanovsk Oblasts that the trucks engaged in shipments are spilling a lot of grain. In particular, on the route from Tolyatti to Dimitrovgrad the roadside is literally strewn with choice wheat.

The grain corn harvest has started. The first 114,000 hectares of ears have been cleared. The time has come to start on the sunflower plantations. The heads are ripe in the Kuban, along the Don, and on Odessa, Crimean, and Kherson Oblast farms, but the farmers are in no hurry to thresh them. The slow start could lead to shedding of and damaging to oilseeds, of which there is a small harvest in the first place.

Some 40 percent of the flax remains to be harvested. Very, very few potatoes have been lifted -- only 102,000 hectares. In fact, farmers in Tula, Ryazan, and Orel Oblasts are only just starting.

The foundation is being laid for the next harvest. More than 7.8 million hectares of winter crops have been sown -- one-fifth of the plan. One-half of the allotted area has been sown in the RSFSR's Northwest Region, 28 percent in the Central Region, and 63 percent in the Volga-Vyatka Region, although the best time for sowing has nearly passed. Sowing needs to be accelerated in the Chernozem, where only one-fourth of the planned area has been sown. Fall plowing must not be delayed: 16 percent of the planned amount has been done so far.

Time is pressing for the workers of the agro-industrial complex. Every hour must be devoted to the present harvest and the next.

In the Meadows

By 25 August 66.5 million metric tons of hay (82 percent of the plan) had been procured in the country, along with 66.3 million metric tons of haylage (100.7 percent) and 55.3 million metric tons of silage (20 percent; 4.8 million metric tons of artificially dehydrated green feed had been produced. Some 62.5 million metric tons of threshing floor feed have been laid in. Farms have laid in 20 million metric tons of their own grain feed from this year's harvest for public-sector livestock raising. A total of 79.8 million metric tons of feed units have been procured -- 58 percent of the plan and 9.24 quintals per standard head of cattle.

Total feed stocks are currently 4 percent up on the same time last year. But no one should be complacent about this -- in fact, so far we have procured less than one-half of the minimum amount require in order to obtain high animal productivity during the winter. Comparison with last year is basically a precarious criterion.

In the Moldavian SSR, for example, over eight times more silage has been procured than had been procured by the same date last year, but this is only 6 percent of the plan. [paragraph continues]

There is a complex situation in the republic. At the moment there are only 5.69 quintals of feed units per standard head of livestock.

Unfortunately, feed quality remains the weakest link in the fodder system. In Krasnoyarsk Kray the other day they summed up the two months of feed procurement. Although the weather in the zone gave hope of high-quality hay procurements, between one-third and one-half of the feed was substandard in a number of rayons. This is due to neglect of progressive techniques. In fact, the situation may be even worse. After all, only 47 percent of the procured hay has been checked, and less than one-tenth in a number of rayons. Monitoring of feed quality is badly organized in Kurgan Oblast, where a considerable amount of the hay and in particular the green material being used for haylage and silage is not laboratory-tested. Less than one-fifth of the hay has been checked in Astrakhan Oblast and only one-half of it has been certified first-class. In Tomsk Oblast they have decided to carry out a full nutritional analysis of grass meal, hay, and haylage before 1 October. This, of course, will help livestock unit workers to make up rations correctly, but it will not enable them to make the necessary adjustments during feed procurement.

Feed stocks are not growing quickly enough in a number of Ukrainian regions (46 percent of the planned amount), especially in Zhitomir and Kharkov Oblast. With the weather the way it is, it is important to make skillful use of the available techniques and procure hay, haylage, or silage depending on the conditions, with one aim in mind -- to harvest the grass as quickly as possible and retain as much of the nutritional value as possible.

It is important now to make every efforts to comprehensively replenish feed stocks with home-produced feed. It is necessary to take to task the farm, rayon agro-industrial association, and agro-industrial committee leaders who have paid less attention to this important area of production since the grain harvest began. And this has happened in a number of rayons of Belgorod, Kuybyshev, Ryazan, and Orenburg Oblast and the Mordovian ASSR. It is a mistake to depend on feed from state resources. It is necessary to exploit all sources of coarse and succulent feed, especially mixed silage, partly dried corn feed [kornazh], and individual feeds in order to accumulate at least 20 quintals of feed units per standard head of livestock by the time stall-housing starts.

TORRENTIAL RAINS DAMAGES CROPS IN MARITIME KRAY

LDO51953 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] For nearly 2 months the elements have been testing the steadfastness of the inhabitants of the Maritime Kray. It culminated during the Vera typhoon. People have hardly had time to put things in order when torrential rain from another cyclone struck again. One of the widest and most fertile valleys through which the Razdolnaya River flows has been flooded. The river has overflowed, from hill to hill, for a stretch over 20 km. People have met the raging elements in a well-organized manner. Since Khasan Rayon is the southernmost in the Maritime Kray, it has received the brunt of the typhoon and cyclone. The elements have caused considerable damage: 25,000 hectares of sown crops are under water.

MOLNIYA-1 COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCHED 5 SEP

LD080731 Moscow TASS in English 0722 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 8 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched another communications satellite, Molniya-1, on September 5. The satellite is meant for ensuring the operation of long-range telephone-and-telegraph radio communications systems and broadcasting central television programs to orbita network points.

It was inserted into a high elliptical orbit with an apogee of 40,558 kilometers in the Northern Hemisphere and a perigee of 645 kilometers in the Southern Hemisphere. The satellite's period of revolution is 12 hours 15 minutes and the inclination of its orbit 63 degrees. Communication sessions via Molniya-1 will be conducted under a program.

REPORT ON CONSTRUCTION OF ROSTOV AES

LD011806 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 1 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" Newscast]

[Summary] Preparations for assembly of equipment at the first power unit are under way at the Rostov AES. A video reportage from the construction site by Chebotarev features the reactor surrounded by scaffolding, showing it from various angles. The reactor is somewhat smaller than its immediate predecessors at other stations, which is owing to some unspecified improvements in the design. Installation of equipment is scheduled to start about the time of the November holidays.

The building which will house the reactor is practically ready. An atom mash works which is right opposite the AES developed a project envisaging maximum degree of completion of all units prior to their installation. Shiryaev, chief engineer of the site, who is interviewed, adds that all necessary checks will be carried out at the works itself. Transportation of all equipment will be done with the help of motor vehicles which is supposed to be quicker.

BRIEFS

OIL DISCOVERED IN TAYMYR -- Oil has been discovered in the Taymyr peninsula, washed by the Arctic Ocean. Experts believe that the new deposit contains a considerable amount of valuable fuel. The arctic is becoming one of the main oil and gas extracting regions of the country. Major gasfields are built in the Yamal peninsula. Fuel has been found not only on the coast of the Arctic but also offshore. [Text] [Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 22 Sep 86 LD]

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF UKRAINE -- The Ministry of Geology of the Ukrainian SSR has for the first time published an engineering geology map of the republic. It presents the latest, most reliable information on the state and composition of the properties of ores and soils which can be used in the national economy, in particular in construction. The collective of the Institute of Mineral Resources of the Ministry of Geology of the Ukrainian SSR was a direct compiler of the map. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 1 Sep 86 LD]